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# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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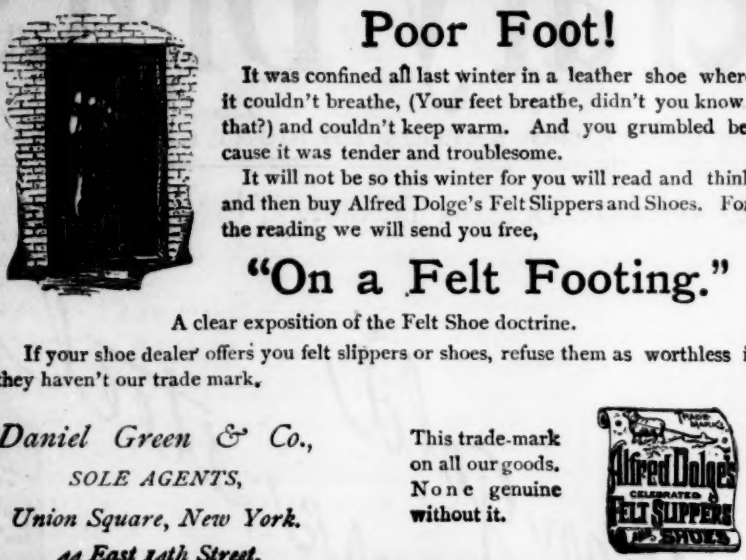
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# The Literary Digest

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## CONTENTS.

### THE REVIEWS.

#### POLITICAL:

- The McKinley Act and the Cost of Living ..... 645  
The Real Issue ..... 646  
A Plea for the Prohibition Party ..... 647  
Money in Practical Politics ..... 647  
The Franco-Russian Alliance and the Triple Alliance in the Light of History ..... 648

#### SOCIOLOGICAL:

- Temperance Saloons ..... 649  
Industrial Decadence in Germany ..... 650  
The Cause of Labor Disputes ..... 651  
Modern Society Governed by Groups ..... 651  
Woman and Industry ..... 652

#### EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART:

- The Latest Statistics of the Spanish Press ..... 652  
University Life ..... 653  
Jewish Folk-Lore ..... 654

#### SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY:

- The Extinction of the Andamanese ..... 654  
Man's Glassy Essence ..... 655  
Superficies and Population of the Earth ..... 656  
The Bacterian Origin of the Bilious Fever of Warm Countries ..... 656  
Alcoholism ..... 657  
The Age of the Rock of Gibraltar ..... 657

#### RELIGIOUS:

- The New Science of Comparative Religions ..... 658  
Divine Healing ..... 658  
St. George ..... 659

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

- The Transcaspian Railway ..... 659  
Tragedies and Comedies of Superstition ..... 660  
Dr. Nansen's Polar Ship ..... 661  
The Parisian Police ..... 661

### BOOKS.

- Saint Augustine: A Story of the Huguenots in America ..... 662  
An American Missionary in Japan ..... 662  
The Temporal Sovereignty of the Holy See ..... 663

- Elements of Moral Theology, Based on the Summa Theologiae of St. Thomas Aquinas ..... 663  
Autobiographia; or, The Story of a Life ..... 663

### THE PRESS.

#### POLITICAL:

- The Southern Elections ..... 664  
The Negro Vote South ..... 665  
Disaffected Republicans ..... 665  
The Democrats and the Tariff ..... 666

#### THE LIQUOR ISSUE:

- Religious Opinion ..... 666  
Iowa History ..... 666  
The Saloons of Homestead ..... 667  
The Policy of Mr. Gladstone's Organ ..... 667

#### FOREIGN MATTERS:

- End of Venezuela's War ..... 667

- The Proposed Increase of Germany's Armament ..... 667

#### MISCELLANEOUS:

- The Columbian Celebration ..... 668  
A Marvel of Egyptian Antiquity ..... 668  
How to Deal with Bandits ..... 669  
The Late General Pope ..... 669  
The Locomotive at Golgotha ..... 669  
Huxley as a Bible Critic ..... 669  
Babies ..... 669

#### OBITUARY:

- Tennyson ..... 669

INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE ..... 671

BOOKS OF THE WEEK ..... 672 CURRENT EVENTS ..... 672

The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE MCKINLEY ACT AND THE COST OF LIVING.

SENATOR N. W. ALDRICH.

Forum, New York, October.

FOR twenty years there had been no thorough and complete revision of our revenue laws. During this time a sweeping industrial revolution had taken place. New conditions had arisen, the outgrowth of inventions and improved methods of manufacture. Aside from the readjustment of rates which these changed conditions rendered necessary, there were other causes which made the demand for tariff revision imperative. Excessive national revenues were to be reduced; existing inequalities and defects required adequate remedies; the practice of evading customs laws by fraudulent undervaluations was to

be broken up. The great falling off in prices had in some cases rendered ad valorem rates imposed at the beginning of this period insufficient for protective purposes. But, more important than all, the time had come when American artisans and mechanics should be given the opportunity to produce a large class of articles which had heretofore been supplied entirely by foreign producers. These included the finer and more expensive articles in all the great branches of manufacture, and their successful production was industrially of high importance. In addition to providing for the enlargement and security of American industries, it was deemed that, as an essential part of the American system, Congress should provide for the expansion of a profitable foreign commerce and the enlargement of foreign markets for American products.

It was with these purposes in view that the work of preparation for tariff revision was begun by the Senate Finance Committee in 1885. Five years of careful study and examination were given to the work. Exhaustive inquiries were carried into every conceivable phase of this great question.

Without detracting in any way from the credit due the House Committee for work at a later period, I can speak most positively of the unremitting, intelligent, and conscientious labor performed by my associates on the Senate Committee in this great task of preparation. The magnitude of the work is faintly indicated by the fact that a portion of the testimony taken by the Committee fills six volumes containing over three thousand pages. There was also available the testimony taken by various congressional committees and commissions within the eight preceding years, and there certainly could be no excuse for ignorance on the part of the framers of these Acts in regard to any branch of the subject.

It is within the knowledge of all those engaged in this work of preparation that there is no basis of truth whatever for any assertion or insinuation that the rates in the Tariff Act of 1890, or the Senate Bill of 1888 upon which it was based, were adopted blindly or at the demand of manufacturers or other interested parties, or that the whole or any portion of the revision was hurriedly conceived to meet political exigencies or to pay political debts. It was simply an honest attempt to construct a harmonious and symmetrical system of revenue laws that should give an increased activity and a greater degree of prosperity to all American interests. In the light of these purposes the criticisms of the opponents of the measure should be examined.

It is safe to say of the Act of 1890, that no previous Act had been denounced in such unmeasured terms. Democrats denounced it as the incarnation of all that was vicious in tariff legislation. Their allegations as to its evil character and the disastrous results certain to follow its adoption were made with the greatest confidence and constantly reiterated. They asserted with emphasis:

I. That the Act increased rates of duty enormously over those named in the Act of 1883.

II. That much higher rates were imposed upon articles in common use by the poor than upon those consumed by the rich, and in all cases excessive duties were levied upon the necessities of life.

Although both these allegations were disproved in the course of the discussion of the Bill in the Senate, they were repeated again and again, and made the basis of further claims as follows:

1. That these excessive tariff rates, added as they must be in all cases to the cost of articles of both foreign and domestic production, would result in greatly increased prices, and hence greatly augment the cost of living.

2. That by its injurious effect on commerce and industry the

Act would lessen the opportunities for profitable employment, and cause a reduction of the wages and earnings of all classes.

To test the accuracy of these allegations was the purpose of the recent exhaustive investigation of the Senate Finance Committee into the course of prices and wages. This inquiry disclosed the fact that prices of commodities and cost of living, instead of advancing, had declined during the period since the passage of the Act of 1890. It also disclosed that an advance in wages had taken place during the same period. The statistical reports of the various Departments show that there have been increased instead of diminished industrial activities, and expansion instead of a restriction of foreign commerce. Not one Democratic prediction of evil has been fulfilled; not one Democratic assurance of injurious results has been verified.

The actual increase in rates of wages in all occupations between 1889 and 1891 was undoubtedly considerably greater than the indicated increase in the fifteen general occupations selected by the Finance Committee. An investigation of the same committee over a much wider field of occupations and industries, made independently of the other, shows an average increase of wages in all occupations of 1.8 per cent. between 1890 and 1891. The results of the Committee's investigations are strikingly confirmed by the recent report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of New York, Mr. Charles F. Peck. This shows an increase in the average annual earnings of 285,000 persons engaged in 67 different industries, representing 1,121 trades, of \$23.11 *per capita*. This indicates an increase in annual earnings of about 4 per cent. It is manifest from the greatly increased value of the product in 1891, as shown by the New York report, that workmen had greater continuity of employment as well as increased wages, which accounts for a greater apparent improvement than that shown by the Senate Committee's report.

From 1860 to 1890 wages in the United States advanced nearly 70 per cent., while the cost of living, as shown by the decline in prices was reduced 5 per cent. In other words, the purchasing power of wages was nearly 75 per cent. greater in 1890, after thirty years of protection, than in 1860, at the close of fifteen years under a revenue tariff. Coincident with this advance in wages a great reduction in the hours of labor took place. These results will appear in the forthcoming report of the Senate Finance Committee, covering an investigation into prices and wages for fifty years. They are confirmed by the census figures, showing the relative annual earnings of all persons employed in the textile industries in 1860 and 1890, the average annual earnings for 1860 being \$205 and for 1890 \$332. If the average annual earnings of the twenty-one millions of persons engaged in useful occupations in the United States at the present time should be reduced to the level of 1860, their loss in earnings would be more than three thousand millions of dollars per annum. Such a rate of progress has never been approached in the world's history.

Prof. Leone Levi, who is regarded as an authority of the highest standing, estimated the average earnings of all classes of people in Great Britain in 1884 at \$208 and for 1857 at \$160. Recent estimates have placed the present average at \$199. If we accept the Levi figures, an increase is shown in the average annual earnings of the people of Great Britain in 27 years of \$48, as compared with an increase in the United States of \$127, taking the textile industries in the United States as a basis of comparison. The increase in Great Britain is 30 per cent.; in the United States, 61 per cent. Professor Levi estimates that the cost of living of English workingmen increased 17 per cent. between 1857 and 1884, while in the United States a decline took place in the cost of living of more than 5 per cent. In other words the real wages in Great Britain advanced 13 per cent., while the advance in the United States was nearly 75 per cent.

The figures compiled by the British Board of Trade enable

us to compare current American and British earnings in the textile industries (the only ones for which the United States census figures of 1890 are available), with this result:

	Woolen.	Cotton.	Worsted.
United States.....	\$304.20	\$301.05	\$304.20
Great Britain.....	170.10	174.96	136.08

In the fifteen general occupations in which the Finance Committee obtained relative rates between Great Britain and the United States, the American wages were found to be 77 per cent. the greater. The earnings of English artisans and operatives will not permit of the purchase of articles for consumption on the same scale or of the same quality as in the United States.

#### THE REAL ISSUE.

SENATOR G. G. VEST.

*North American Review, New York, October.*

THE same issue that disrupted the Cabinet of Washington in 1793 and caused Jefferson to surrender his portfolio as Secretary of State, aligns the two great parties in the pending canvass.

When Alexander Hamilton declared in his report on manufactures that under the clause of the Constitution which gave Congress power "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare," it was intended to authorize such import duties without limitation as Congress deemed necessary for the protection and encouragement of American manufactures, Jefferson informed the President that it was impossible for him longer to remain in his Cabinet. He denounced the position of Hamilton as establishing Congressional absolutism.

Through all the mutations of American politics, though often obscured and interrupted by sectional and financial questions, this great controversy has marked the dividing line between the Democratic party and its adversaries. It is not simply a question of constitutional construction of taxation, but one involving the essential and vital principle upon which free government must rest. If the Government is the property of all, the agent and servant of all under a written Constitution, then it is monstrous to assert that unlimited discretion should be vested anywhere to take the property of one citizen for the purpose of enriching another.

Our fathers intended to build a governmental fabric which should be an eternal protest against the doctrine of absolutism as to rights, both of property and opinion. But how can this be possible if Congress, under the guise of providing for the general welfare, can levy such import taxes as confiscate the proceeds of one citizen's life and labor to promote the interests of others? The issue is plain and unmistakable.

Under Hamilton's system Congress can establish a partnership between favored classes and the Government for the building up of private fortunes, under the pretense of providing for the general welfare.

Under Jefferson's system no power exists in Congress or any Department to make any citizen pay more than his just share of the taxes necessary to carry on the Government, and it is a prostitution of the taxing power to build up or protect any industry by increasing for such purpose the tax levied upon other citizens.

It is a significant and reassuring fact that the tacticians and party managers have been unable to swerve the great body of the Democratic party from this issue, or from the candidate who, as President of the United States, staked his political fortunes upon it.

The existing tariff is an obstruction to healthy and legitimate commerce. It narrows and restricts the markets for American products, especially those of agriculture. It is based upon the idea that the American farmer must look to the home market alone. Senator Morrell, the father of Protection, thus stated it.

The markets we do not find abroad we must make at home, and they



can only be made by Protection. Whatever products can be made by machinery we may some time find a market for abroad, but cattle and wool, wheat and corn, . . . we must create a market for by a greater home diversity of industrial employments, and with our abounding mineral resources the task would not appear difficult.

Recognizing the fact that the farmers are becoming restive under a system which sacrificed their interests to build up manufactures, Mr. Blaine sounded a note of warning to his Republican friends in these words: "The charge against the protective policy which has injured it most is, that the benefits go wholly to the manufacturers and capitalists and not at all to the farmer."

As England alone furnishes the great market for our agricultural surplus, the exports of cattle, wheat, corn, and flour for the year 1891 from the United States to Great Britain being in value \$119,223,170, the avenue to relief for the farmer would seem to be in that direction.

But it being inadmissible to conciliate a manufacturing rival, Mr. Blaine attempted to cajole the American farmer by reciprocal arrangements with the agricultural and pastoral countries of South America, which with the West Indies took from us in 1891 cattle, wheat, corn, and flour amounting to \$8,068,468. In other words, political conditions and exigencies force the Republican party, as friends of the farmer, into the absurdity of making commercial war upon the country which purchases almost our entire surplus of agricultural products, while at the same time it pretends to create a market for the American farmer in the countries of South America, whose people are our rival agriculturalists.

Under reciprocity there has been no appreciable increase of the trade between the United States and Brazil, the largest of the South American markets, except as to steam-engines, which are duty free in Brazil, no matter by whom imported, and there has been a marked decrease of agricultural exports from this country. The facts demonstrate the utter impotence of diplomatic arrangements to overcome natural conditions, and to change the inevitable laws arising therefrom of supply and demand.

The important fact elicited from the reciprocity discussion is the concession by its advocates that the American manufacturer can successfully compete with the English manufacturer in the South American markets with a protective duty in his favor of from 4 to 12½ per cent., while at the same time in this country the McKinley Act gives the same American manufacturer protective duties ranging from 25 to 100 per cent., to enable him to take the market on the same goods from his English competitor.

If our manufacturers can only compete at home with a protective duty of from 25 to 100 per cent., how can they pay transportation charges on the same goods for nearly 7,000 miles, and, with a discriminating duty of from 4 to 12½ per cent. in their favor, take the market from foreign competitors?

Step by step the opponents of the McKinley Act are driving its defenders to their last entrenchments. The contest involves the first and ultimate principle of popular government, the administration of just laws for the equal protection of all citizens.

#### A PLEA FOR THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

THE REVEREND E. E. BARTLETT.

*Arena, Boston, October.*

**T**WO great parties have grown up in this century. One, the Federal Republican, representing the centralization of power and money. The other, the Democratic party, less national in its aims, representing a wider distribution of power and individual rather than organized selfishness in its policy of "personal liberty."

The desire to perpetuate partisan political power causes both parties to close their eyes and ears and lips to the growing evils of the European saloon-system, which holds the Govern-

ment in its grasp. Under the festering influence of these parties this evil has grown to enormous proportions in the last twenty-five years—not because Americans are growing more and more intemperate, or that efforts in behalf of temperance are ineffectual, but because this country has been made the dumping-ground of the beer-drinking alcohol-consuming people of Europe. The majority of the nine hundred miles of saloons in the United States are kept by emigrants. That the business is inimical to the best interests of the individual and the Nation needs no argument.

The home, the protection of which is the real incentive for the support of any government, is the target at which the poisoned arrow of the liquor-traffic is aimed, and it never misses the mark. Because the home is the corner-stone of the Government, the life of the Nation is endangered.

The luxury enjoyed by the brewer, the distiller, the saloon-keeper, means joy-deserted homes, debased manhood, wan-faced childhood, heart-broken womanhood, and all the crimes in the Decalogue. It means the sweating-system. It means the destruction of the home-market for the farmer and the manufacturer. It means idleness, from over-production (of beer and whiskey), and under-consumption of the necessities of life. It means labor defrauded, the home-life destroyed, and our jails, prisons, almshouses, and insane-asylums filled with thousands for sober toilers to support.

The Prohibition Party proposes to change all this by destroying the liquor-traffic by a national prohibitory law, and an executive power behind it, pledged to enforce it. Any argument against such a law is an argument against a large part of existing legislation in State and Nation.

The Prohibition Party proposes to open a home-market to the farmer and manufacturer, by turning the enormous waste of the liquor-traffic into channels of productive labor. It demands greater care and discrimination and real restriction of emigration, to the end that our laborers will not have to compete with the so-called pauper-labor of Europe. It would abolish the sweating-system as one of the evils incident to the liquor-traffic. With that prolific source of misery and poverty gone, there would be no workers for the sweaters.

Recognizing the fact that no Government can properly be called a Government of the people, when more than half of the intelligent citizens are denied representation, and the injustice of requiring that unrepresented class to work for one-half or one-third less pay than the voter receives for the same work, the Prohibition Party declares "that no citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and that equal pay should be given for equal work, without regard to sex."

It proposes a just and economical rule in the Nation, a monetary system better adapted to the needs of so great a people; a tariff that shall be equitable to all and burdensome to none. It recognizes the fraternity of the race, and would seek to lead through law to higher attitudes of faith, hope, and love. For these, and many other reasons, the suffrages of all earnest, thoughtful well-wishers of humanity should be given to the Prohibition Party in the coming Presidential contest.

#### MONEY IN PRACTICAL POLITICS.

JEREMIAH W. JENKS.

*Century, New York, October.*

**A**T the present time there is a great outcry against corruption in elections, and a demand that these abuses be done away with. The demand is a worthy one; but it comes in good part from men who do not appreciate the real state of affairs, and who too often suggest remedies that are utterly impracticable, and which in many cases would do more harm than good. When the people really see things as they are, know what ought to be done, and demand that action be taken, the politician will be ready and prompt to act. The politician cannot act until he feels that public opinion is with him. It is the business of the politician, and his business is a worthy one, to care

for the interests of his party, and thereby, as it appears to him, for the interest of the State; and his party interests cannot be cared for unless he follows public opinion. To the politician "the public" means all people who have votes. If we expect the politician to change his method of action, we must bring it about that more votes will be gained to the party in power than will be lost by the change.

Nothing can be more useful in bringing together the opinions of the practical politicians and of the citizens who are not in politics, than a candid statement of the real conditions under which elections are carried.

Perhaps the most important duty of the politician, under our present system, is to make nominations; but passing that by, let us see how, after the nominations are made, he goes to work to carry an election. The first essential is thorough party organization. We often use the word without fully realizing what thorough organization means. The "blocks-of-five" letter that was so much denounced in the campaign of 1888, while bad enough in intent from the point of view of an honest citizen, was, nevertheless, in many respects a very sensible, wise letter from the view of practical working methods. A "worker" would consider the main objection to it to be that it was entirely unnecessary to take so much risk as the writing of the letter involved. There were probably few places in Indiana where the organization was not as complete as that recommended in the famous letter.

In the very complete list of voters made for each district, the party status of each and every man is noted, and it is also noted whether or not he is registered; and thus it is easy for the book-holder, standing by the polls, to check the name of every reliable party man as he comes to vote, and in the afternoon to find out who of his own party have not voted. He can then send for late or careless voters whose vote is not doubtful; and the workers, having a complete list of all doubtful or purchasable voters, will know how to handle them. Each case is considered individually, and if it is one likely to be open to honest persuasion, the party man likely to have the most influence is selected to manage it. If it is that of a voter who must be purchased, he is assigned to the worker who can purchase him to best advantage. If the number of "floaters" or "commercials" is relatively large to the number of workers, it may well be that they will have to be purchased in blocks of five or ten, or again can best be bought in groups or clubs, or traded; but in all cases where the best work is done, each individual floater, whether bought singly or as one of a group, is looked after personally by the man best competent to handle him.

A necessary preliminary to the work on election day is the securing of election funds. In close campaigns, in doubtful districts, the largest part of the money goes for the direct or indirect purchase of voters. In the campaign of 1888, in one county in Indiana, \$7,000 was spent by one party alone, mostly in the purchase of votes.

The plan, where there is plenty of money, of offering high prices early in the day by the party that has it, and thus exhausting early the enemy's treasury, is common. A local leader in New York told me that he once made the opposition in one town exhaust their funds in the purchase of the first ten votes, and that then he bought all day for one-fifth the first sum offered.

Although purchase at the polls is most relied on, other methods are not neglected. In a Western State, the night before election, the Democrats had several floaters corraled in a small hotel and plentifully supplied with whiskey. During the night the building caught fire; and as the floaters escaped from the flames, most of them were captured by Republican workers, run in for the night, and voted as Republicans the next day. The origin of the fire was never clearly settled.

It is not sufficient to say that the corruption is due to the party spirit of the time. So long as we have practically universal suffrage, there will always be many ready to cast their

votes not from principle, but for their own pecuniary interest, though this number is smaller than many think. A large part of the "commercials" are paid to vote as they would vote without bribery. We must in some way make it to the interests of the party managers not to attempt to buy.

The new ballot law has done a part of its work well. The voter desiring to cast an independent ballot under this law enters the booth, prepares his ballot secretly, and votes as he pleases, without intimidation. The man who wishes to be known as a party man, but still desires to split his ticket, can do so fearlessly.

But the commercial voter and the ward "boss" can still evade the law. Party managers know their men, and in many cases can, with a reasonable assurance, buy a vote and trust that it will be cast as agreed upon; but when the party managers on both sides stand ready to buy, the law will not always be enforced. In some places in New York, in the State election of 1891, men pleaded physical disability on account of headache or other imaginary ailments, and in that way obtained permission to take into the booth to prepare their ballots their "friend"—the vote-buyer of the ward. So it came about in some places that at times two and three men entered the booth together, little attempt being made to enforce the law where anyone wished to evade it; and vote-buying was almost as common as of old. The corruption system has not only stultified the consciences of the buyers and the bought, but has hoodwinked and discouraged citizens who for love of country ought to have seen that the law was enforced. Many of our best citizens, considered by themselves, are unjustly treated in our corrupt election practices; but taking our people as a whole, they have what they wish, though the wishing may be ignorant. When we have so enlightened our public that they demand improvement in these methods, the improvements will come, and that in a way to be effective.

#### THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORY.

*Deutsche Revue, Breslau, October.*

##### I.

A DISTINGUISHED French Professor of History, to whom I remarked, in May, 1891, that the Russian alliance was opposed to French interests, replied: "*Tout ce que vous me dites est parfaitement vrai, mais je ne trouverais aucun journal français, aucune revue, qui osât parler contre l'alliance russe; on ne raisonne plus, elle a passé à l'état de dogme.*" This is quite true; where the warning voices of Barthélemy, St. Hilaire, and Stoffel failed to make any impression, any one who now criticises the Franco-Russian alliance is denounced as unpatriotic. The famine, the financial position, the cholera, the immediate social condition of the country, are, equally with Russia's agitation and diplomacy in the Balkans, thrust into the background. On the Russian side, too, it is nearly the same, only that the Russians treat the matter more coolly, regarding the alliance as a means of attaining their own ends in the East. It is precisely because the alliance of these Powers rests on no positive common interest that one hears of no ground for it. Hate is blind.

For us Germans, against whom this alliance is specially directed, it will be interesting to note the historical fact, that although Russia and France have been preëminently the two aggressive Powers against whom their neighbors have always had to stand on the defensive, every attempt of the two Powers to maintain a permanent alliance has been fruitless. No fewer than six Russian rulers, namely, Peter the Great, Elizabeth, Paul, Alexander I., Nicholas, and Alexander II. have sought to accomplish their ends by means of a French alliance, and all have signally failed. This view was very forcibly expressed in a secret essay entitled, "*Politique du présent,*"



treating of Russia's foreign relations, which was submitted to the Emperor Alexander, in 1864:

An evil star appears to preside over our relations with France. Under Louis XIV. and Louis XV. a slighting and disrespectful attitude was maintained towards us; the Republic betrayed no less animosity. Although the distance which separates us is measureless, although nature seems to have destined us for allies, and although the saying of the first Napoleon that if it came to a declaration of war between us we should have great difficulty in getting at each other, is true, we have nevertheless been repeatedly drawn into war with France, and all attempts at a Franco-Russian alliance have regularly failed. Tilsit and Erfurt are instructive episodes. The efforts under Louis XVIII. and Charles X. to come to an understanding were fruitless. They were based on monarchico-conservative principles, and were repudiated by the Government of 1830, which advocated liberal principles. Following the Crimean war the conditions seemed especially favorable for the maintenance of a good understanding between the two countries which were held aloof rather by their mutual faults than by any antagonism of interests. And yet the result was merely that a fresh war was delayed. These facts can bear only one interpretation. The very fact that the efforts to come to an understanding were well meant, demonstrate that the interests of the two countries cannot be harmonized. Poland simply afforded occasion for the display of a divergence which was far more deeply grounded. The true cause is to be sought in the persistent craving of the French people for violent revolutions (*besoin de bouleversements violents*) while the Russian nation strives above all things for quiet. The probabilities are that we shall never come to an understanding with France until we are animated by a desire to turn Europe topsy-turvy.

It would be difficult nowadays to find a better summary of the relations in which the two countries stand to each other.

The unfortunate intervention of the three Powers (England, France, and Austria) in the Polish affair was the starting-point of Bismarck's success. Bismarck, who knew that interference unsupported by arms would only serve to irritate Russia, saw his opportunity and took advantage of it, thereby securing the friendship of Russia and removing all anxiety of a Franco-Russian alliance which would necessarily, then as now, have been inimical to German interests. Personal politics, too, played a conspicuous rôle with Alexander II., and the Polish episode materially influenced his conduct in the Danish and Austrian campaigns. The preëminence achieved by Prussia in these two campaigns, and her annexation of Schleswig-Holstein rendered her very unpopular in Russia, and after Königgratz the Russian Ambassador, Herr von Qubril, was instructed to intimate that his Government would regard all contemplated changes as "*nuls et non avenues*" unless sanctioned by a European Congress. Napoleon, too, who saw his plans upset by Prussian successes, would have welcomed the Russian proposal for a Congress with open arms; but he could not give up the hope of a separate understanding with Prussia for an accession of territory to cover his diplomatic defeat. But no sooner was Bismarck in possession of Benedetti's proposals for the annexation of Belgium, than he sent General Manteuffel with them to St. Petersburg to afford the Czar an insight into French aims, and convey an intimation that Germany was prepared to hold France in check, while Russia should insist on setting aside the hated clause for the neutralization of the Black Sea in Art. 11 of the Treaty of Paris. Alexander and Gortschakof decided to leave the German princes to their fate and accept the results of the campaign as *un fait accompli*. Prussia's overtures were accepted. Russia held aloof, and left Napoleon to the fruits of his intrigues.

When the war was over the German Emperor telegraphed his nephew that his gratitude for Russia's attitude would end only with his life. Bismarck was, however, concerned to hold by diplomacy what had been won by the sword, and had no rest until he had effected a meeting between the deeply embittered Emperors of Austria and Russia. The greatness of this achievement renders it only the more inexplicable that Bismarck himself, by his influential article "War in Sight" (1875), should have inaugurated a politico-journalistic campaign leading to the reëstablishment of friendly relations between France and Russia.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### TEMPERANCE SALOONS.

G. T. FERRIS.

*Social Economist, New York, October.*

THERE are scarcely less than ten thousand places in New York City where beer and spirits are sold. It is probably not an exaggeration to say that every night one hundred thousand men and women in this great metropolis go to bed far from sober, if not flagrantly tipsy.

The natural deduction would be that the appetite for strong drink is unquenchable. As pitiless as Laocöon's serpents, and very generally diffused among those known as the lower classes. Yet when we come to look more closely into the motives of the frequenters of beer-shops and grogeries, we may fancy exaggeration in so sweeping a charge. The drinking-saloon may be viewed in two aspects. The rigid moralist can see in it only an ever-flowing fountain of damnation for soul and body, the source of unspeakable woes, the feeder of every vice and crime. The critic who studies life from a more genial point of view, while partially agreeing with the other, may recognize the saloon as the poor man's club-house. Assuredly Lazarus has a right to his club-house as well as Dives.

The craving for diversion is irresistible. Life can't be all work and sleep. The concert-hall or a variety-show means an admission fee. The liquor-saloon or beer-shop now puts forward a most seductive claim, Light, warmth, the friendly chat, amusing stories, the music of an orchestration, piano, or itinerant harpers, in many cases the daily and weekly newspapers, a free lunch, and often a seat at a table are there. To all this he is welcome for the price of a glass of lager or bad whiskey. To those who have carefully looked into the question, it is clear that the saloons are more than half supported by those who do not patronize them primarily, or even chiefly, because they drink intoxicating liquors. They are impelled by a need which is in itself not only innocent, but grows out of something worthy and commendable. Many a time what begins in the mere longing for companionship and change after a day of dreary toil ends in a roaring debauch.

The problem for temperance agitation to solve is to transform the saloon; in other words, to replace the grogery, where drunkards are manufactured, by the temperance-saloon, or restaurant, or club-room where workingmen can beguile their evenings and refresh their minds with amusements that shall be both harmless and attractive. This problem has met with great attention in England recently, and the results are most encouraging. The "Palace of Delight," built at large cost in the Whitechapel district in London, has led the way to extensive experiments in different English cities. General Booth has had much to say on this subject in the book which recently excited so much attention, "In Darkest England," and the large sums of money which came in in response to his presentation of the needs of the city poor have been partly devoted to the establishment of innocent pleasure resorts and temperance restaurants.

The temperance coffee-house system in many of the large English cities has attained a scale of success which fully justifies the prophecies made of its value and usefulness.

Some years ago an attempt was made in New York to form a company with \$150,000 capital for the purpose of organizing and running a number of these institutions, but for some reason the enterprise was never carried out. A tentative scheme, however, is now in operation, under the auspices of Calvary Parish and the Church Temperance Society. This is known as the Galilee Coffee House and Club, at 338 East Twenty-third street. This enterprise has all the essentials of a club, adding to it a public restaurant, where wholesome dishes are sold at a preposterously low price.

Another similar institution has been successfully organized

in Jersey City in connection with the Tabernacle Church, and is known as the People's Palace. Here all kinds of innocent amusements, ten-pins, billiards, and other games, besides temperance drinks of every description, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, lemonade, etc., are furnished at a price which is a mere bagatelle. Again, in Philadelphia, there is a very successful and popular temperance saloon; but in neither of the two latter examples of the new crusade against alcoholism, we believe, is the attempt made to introduce the club plan which is operated in connection with the Galilee Coffee House in this city. The Temperance Club and Coffee House movement in England took active shape in 1871. Strange to say, the idea was suggested by the American evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, and it grew with great rapidity until now, in Liverpool alone, there are sixty-five of these places.

One of the most interesting developments of the general plan is that followed by a wealthy London tea merchant, Mr. Buchanan. Leaving his palatial surroundings at the West End, he settled amidst the sordid poverty of Whitechapel, where he could personally overlook the working of his project. He established "Tee-to-tums," people's tea-houses, where tea, cake, buns, etc., are sold to the poor, just as rich brewers in New York own the majority of the lager-beer saloons where their beer is sold. These places have proved an enormous success in every way, little centers of temperance and good morals in the midst of a seething world of squalor, vice, and wretchedness.

The history of the temperance saloon and club-movement in Great Britain shows one of the most curious and significant movements of the age. It has grown swiftly and surely, and has already in its less than twenty years of life become a most important factor in its combat against intemperance. Why it has not drawn more attention on this side of the Atlantic is difficult to see. It is so practical and logical, its business success as a mere venture has proven so sure in England, and its influence for the salvation of the poor has been so marked, that it would seem natural for a keen-witted and philanthropic people such as ours to have long since taken it in hand and bettered the instruction.

The suggestion of Rev. Dr. Rainsford looking to a carefully regulated saloon system for the sale of intoxicants of the milder sort, to be launched under the auspices of the church or other philanthropic body, is likely to fire the most bitter controversy and opposition. But in favor of the temperance saloon and club-house plan all classes of honest-minded reformers can join hands and hearts and work with the will, which will make the way.

#### INDUSTRIAL DECADENCE IN GERMANY.

JAMES C. BAYLES, PH.D., M.E.

*Engineering Magazine, New York, October.*

**R**ECENT observations in Germany under conditions which brought me into more or less intimate contact with manufacturers have led me to the conclusion that the danger of industrial paralysis is much more serious and more imminent than that due to the supposed alliance between France and Russia for her overthrow and humiliation.

Circumstances which diplomacy cannot at present alter, and which are likely to continue operative for many years to come, compel Germany to maintain a military establishment out of all proportion to its population and natural resources. It has been the battle-ground of Europe for centuries, and from its geographical position must take the brunt of any war which may result from the unceasing friction of the Great Powers. William II. came to the throne fully imbued with the spirit of his warrior ancestry. But, however pacific his disposition or conservative his policy, he could not for a moment disregard the fact that not only the existence of the empire created by his venerable grandfather, but the security of his throne as King of Prussia, demands that the German military establishment

shall be as extensive and perfect as possible, and that all other considerations shall be subordinated to the maintenance of an army sufficiently formidable to hold in check the forces tending to remodel the map of Europe. However disastrous as effecting the economic interests and industrial development of Germany these gigantic war preparations may be, they are presently necessary. Public opinion demands and approves them, and to expose Germany to easy invasion, or even to the loss of her newly recovered Rhine Provinces, would invite revolution. Even those who feel most keenly and deplore most loudly the burdens entailed by the system of national defense admit that it is a necessity, and applaud the policy which seeks to make Germany the greatest military power of the world.

Meantime the fact must be recognized, that to maintain her present military establishment is straining the resources of Germany to the breaking point, and that of the many resulting evils, heavy taxation is perhaps the least. "Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey," where the soldier is honored and the mechanic despised. Incidentally this is the condition of Germany to-day. Every German of average physical and mental development, not a convict, is a soldier between the ages of seventeen and forty-five. During this period of twenty-eight years, he is not, of course, continuously in active service, but he is through it all a soldier, and his chances of becoming a good mechanic are small. At seventeen his liability to active service in the ranks begins, and between that age and twenty-one he must give three consecutive years to military duty as an enlisted man. Every boy, not so fortunate as to secure admission to a military school whose graduates are commissioned and who thus makes the army his profession, looks forward to enlistment under conscription or as a volunteer as the first important event of his life and shapes his plans in accordance with it. Unless imbued with the military spirit and desirous of wearing a uniform, he will, if possible, leave the country before he is called upon to serve.

If, on the other hand, the young man has good abilities and advantages, and can command an education, he has every incentive to qualify for a professional career. By attaining a standard of scholarship which will enable him to pass an examination entitling him to enter a university, he may return to his studies after one year of service in the ranks. The only other class enjoying this privilege of brief service are the graduates of normal schools who wish to pursue the teacher's calling. From neither of these two classes would the manufacturing industries be likely to draw apprentices. The average young man who would naturally gravitate to the workshops has his tastes formed in his first three years of service, he is proud of the privileges and immunities which his uniform secures him, and looks with contempt upon the mechanic.

If the soldier when discharged has any political or social influence, he uses it to secure a civil appointment, and not until he finds the quest hopeless is he willing to give it up. Those who come from farming districts and return to homes practically outside the sphere of military influence, are more easily and naturally absorbed into their wonted occupations, but the young men from the towns who, apart from military influence, would have been skilled workmen and mechanics from choice, enter such employments unwillingly and are all their lives handicapped by the pernicious influence of military tastes and associations. At a careful estimate, 70 of every 100 eligible young men serve out their three years' military service, and of these probably not 20 elect to become skilled mechanics.

It is easy to get capable and educated clerks and engineers in Germany, but it is very difficult to get a good master-mechanic. This lack of skilled labor is a serious discouragement to German industry and the tendency of the present military conditions is towards industrial paralysis and national impoverishment.



## THE CAUSE OF LABOR DISPUTES.

*Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, September.*

WE imagine there is no denying the fact that the evil lying at the bottom of the labor disputes of to-day, causing ill-will between capitalists and workmen, arises from the impossibility everywhere felt of getting on satisfactorily in the world. It is not only the workman who has to encounter this. It affects the capitalist also to a greater extent in a different way. When the wage-earner loses his means of subsistence he quickly comes to the brink of starvation; but when capital does not earn interest, though the owner will not immediately starve, he knows he is within measurable distance of it, and has the additional worry of mental anxiety. The workingman, doubtless, is mentally anxious, too, yet the anxiety is of another sort, of less duration than that of the capitalist; for the one obtains odd jobs, receives full employment again as trade revives, not necessarily caring who the employer may be; while the other, unless he has been able to nurse his business, may find himself a completely ruined man just on the threshold of better days, incapable of performing manual labor, with all previous endeavors lost, with no possibility of retrieving fortune and of turning to anything to earn his bread. Thus a chain of good links both together to seek common advantage.

The attempts, then, which are now so frequently made to sow distrust of capital in the mind of the worker, by irresponsible agitators of both sexes, are gross forms of wanton wickedness. The end would not even justify the means, could that end be accomplished. A shrinkage of capital affects the country generally, as every individual proportionately suffers by a decrease of wealth. It is not possible to destroy, without leaving on all sides irreparable ruin that will destroy ultimately the destroyer.

Physiology tells us that the human body is always undergoing destruction. At the same time, however, if healthy, it is always undergoing repair. Nature never breaks down until the right moment, until it has a new system perfectly adapted to replace the old. It knows what it is about, the modern agitator does not know what he is about. He pathetically asks in one breath, "What is to be done for the unemployed?" In the next, he derides political economy, and determines to propose remedies of a kind which rest on no proof, because he imagines that free trade is linked to unfettered competition, thereby showing himself unacquainted with at least the late Mr. Fawcett's chapter on Coöperation.

In the same spirit, he would apply subversive measures to the universal custom of possessing land, hoping to draw away from towns a portion of their population; but is ignorant that in the United States, Canada, France, Italy, Austria, everywhere, in fact, where the soil is owned by the farmer, sometimes even in new parts of the world obtained for nothing, a like phenomenon more or less exists—a distaste for the dullness of the country. He thinks land should belong to the people, yet does not appear to have studied the failure of the attempts at social construction described in the early history of the United States, nor to be aware that the modern farmer's problem there is how to pay off his mortgages.

If socialism is true, it will be gradually accepted, will replace the present method, without any dislocation of the body politic. If it is not true, it will vanish like every other Utopia. Anarchy is, therefore, ignorance, wilfully endeavoring to pull down for the sake of doing so. The French Revolution was this, and it executed, one after another, all its leaders. Napoleon, the embodiment of force, eventually closed its career. Likewise the Americans, when the last word has been said to their laboring population, largely composed of foreigners, order out the State militia, who fire straight and mean to kill, who do not hesitate to use Gatling guns, as the newspaper reports from Knoxville, Tennessee, have just informed us.

Force is the remedy for anarchy, the avenger rising in the

distant background to clear off ultimately the foreground, just as surely as effect follows cause. France to-day is still miles behind the United Kingdom. She has never learned that liberty is restraint; nor indeed has it been properly learned except by the Anglo-Saxon. Continental modes, as we may notice, run to anarchy, and are unsuitable to these kingdoms, where duty is more fully recognized than abroad. All laborers, consequently, if they have any desire to permanently improve their condition, will give no heed to destructive oratory unaccompanied by constructive. Abuse is easy: it is the artifice to hide shallowness. Destruction is easy; it is the resort of brutes. Endurance in misery is hard; but it is magnificent, and out of it comes lasting gain.

## MODERN SOCIETY GOVERNED BY GROUPS.

GUIDO IONA.

*Rassegna di Scienze Sociali e Politiche, Florence, September.*

THE civil progress which is carrying the Northern peoples towards Collectivism is due to a new form of representation which has become the rule in our time—the representation of groups.

In every political system of our day this sociological character appears. The group which in free social activity has been substituted for the isolated individual, claims in the political sphere its own rights and finds a voice in representation.

To-day, it is no longer in the name of individual rights that legislation is demanded, but in the name of the agriculturists, the manufacturers, the capitalists, the professions, the working people.

Every individual perceiving that he by himself is powerless to sustain the hard battle of life and struggle against so many interested in opposing him, allies himself with others, who have the same needs and means as himself; and fortified by the law of numbers, takes the field of battle. Often these are grouped together silently, it may be even unconsciously, but in critical moments they become a real association.

The individual renounces a part of his own liberty of action, a part of his own ideal, in order to procure the success of the chief outlines of his own programme, in order to follow that political preponderance which alone can assure to him the main features of his own designs.

To-day it is no longer an individual who obtains power, but a group; a group which, it may be, is represented by some individuals of exceptional capacity. Yet these individuals have no power save that which superiority of intelligence confers, shackled by the group which has raised them into power, obliged to follow a programme which is that of the group. Powerful as long as they retain the votes of the many who compose the group, these individuals are weak and without force on the day when they lose the support of their friends.

The representative assemblies of every country have among their number superior intellects, names which do honor to their country and to the body to which they belong. These, notwithstanding their capacity, remain isolated, surrounded, it may be, by universal respect, but solitary, outside of parties, and without any hope of obtaining power. This is the result of the isolation in which these respected persons have placed themselves. Their views are too large, horizons open to their sovereign intelligence too vast to permit their being trammelled by the limited and egotistical circle of the ideas and programmes of any group. Their natural independence of character renders insupportable the tie of party and the submission of their own convictions to the interest of any class. Thus, not being useful to any particular group, these independent individuals remain outside of all groups.

To the power of groups the electoral system everywhere is made to conform. Whether the representatives are chosen by a simple majority of the electors or whether the more complicated systems of voting are employed, by the intervention

of electoral colleges or what not, it comes to the same in the end; it is the representative of a group who is chosen.

Some political systems are framed with a view of diminishing the power of the representative body, by encouraging the formation of small groups. Others instead tend to the suppression of minor groups and the strengthening of those which have a greater probability of obtaining power. Both kinds, however, act in the same sphere of ideas; since, wherever there is an election, there is a party, a group, a strife between opposing interests, the thirst for power.

Everyone who has coöperated in the triumph of the party and aided in the victory demands his reward; a reward which is considered lawful if presented under the form of legislation favorable to the interests of the group, but which is declared unlawful, corrupt, and fatal to the State, if it is given under the more open form of personal advantage.

To sum up, socially speaking, an election means a struggle among groups, and representation means a triumph of the prevalent element of the most numerous group. Socially speaking, for the ideas of general interest, of public good, of the popular will, have been substituted, consciously or unconsciously, ideas to the present interest of, and advantages to accrue to, the majority.

Note well, however, that this government by groups, which I have described as the leading feature of government in our day, is not the result of a defect in political forms, or of the wickedness of men, or of the bad faith of parties, but arises from the necessity of things, from the very nature of representative institutions, from which no force of human will can cut off their natural character which was born with them. It is a thing which must exist as long as representative institutions exist, and he is foolish who asks of them what they cannot give. Hence, to get rid of the evils I have described, we must get rid of representative institutions.

#### WOMAN AND INDUSTRY.

KIRSTINE FREDERICKSEN.

*Kvinden og Samfundet, Copenhagen, No. 6.*

S. A. ANDRÉE, a member of the Upsala Liberal Students' Association, has recently published a small work in favor of woman's rights. His main purpose is to show how industry has made man and woman equal. Against Fourier, Mill, and Condorcet, the foremost advocates of woman's rights, he places Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning-machine; Cartwright, who gave us the weaving-machine; and Howe, to whom we owe the sewing-machine. He thinks that Gustave de Laval ought to be highly honored, because he has transformed butter-making from a household work to a factory industry.

If we turn to Peter Brahe's "Household Book for Young Nobles," we learn, that the women used to spin and weave the woollens and linens for the family; that they took care of the cattle, prepared malt, brewed, baked, milked, made cheese and butter, kept accounts, etc. This was the work of noble ladies as well as of burgher's wives and daughters. In those days matches were unknown, so the women had to "keep fire" or "borrow fire" from the neighbors. Food was cooked on the open hearth, and all household utensils were heavy, clumsy, and defective. As early as the seventeenth century women's conditions were improved. Malting, vinegar-making, soap-boiling, and brandy-distilling were abolished in city households, and had become special industries. Though such heavy and injurious work was taken from woman's shoulders, she was nevertheless a slave in her own house. In those days the women roasted and ground their own coffee, they cut the sugar, they ground the mustard, the salt, ginger, cinnamon, pepper, etc. All such ingredients are now prepared in factories and bought ready for use. Woman, being relieved from such work, has gained time and leisure for thinking. Machinery has relieved her of her heavier burdens. The modern woman little thinks that her grandmother and her ancestors toiled over such tasks, summer and winter, without intermission.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

### THE LATEST STATISTICS OF THE SPANISH PRESS.

JUAN P. CRIADO Y DOMÍNGUEZ.

*Revista Contemporanea, Madrid, September.*

PROVERBIAL, and unfortunately very certain, are the obstacles interposed in our public offices to the researches of those who are seeking for data to be used in some work of erudition. Yet it is really marvelous that the Government itself finds the same difficulties—difficulties sufficient to discourage even the greatest enthusiast. This, at least, is the only plausible explanation of the indubitable fact that while the Government has at its disposal all the means which are denied to private persons, its works are as imperfect as those of the most pusillanimous and timid investigator.

These very sad practical manifestations of indolence are the more deplorable, because they reveal a social condition lamentable from all points of view, proving conclusively that negligence, laziness, and lack of enthusiasm form the base of our national character, of which the sole aspiration is summed up in the *dolce far niente*, in moving about with the least possible expenditure of physical and intellectual energy.

The best propositions, the most elevated projects, go to pieces on encountering this passive resistance which enervates us, impeding all progress. Useless is the trouble taken by active functionaries to remedy these evils, since rarely is the simplest work perfectly done.

That our censures are well founded will be apparent to any one who will examine the "Statistics of the Spanish Press" published by the Ministry.

The first official "Statistics" appeared in 1879, being printed in the newspapers of the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of October. This might be considered as a mere essay, as a humble example of what it was intended to do in succeeding years. For this reason we refrained from censuring the work, in which it would be difficult to say whether omissions or misstatements were more abundant.

The bureau called the General Direction of Security was created, and to it was assigned the preparation of the new Statistics of the Press, which appeared on the first of January, 1888. We do not praise the method employed for the arrangement in this publication, although we commend the desire expressed to make it as complete as possible and the laudable modesty displayed in a note which said that any communication pointing out omissions or errors in the work would be received with gratitude. Of both errors and omissions the quantity was not small. The total number of publications registered was 1,128, when, in fact, that number exceeded 1,300.

In 1890, another edition of the Statistics, the result of a new compilation, appeared. This new edition showed hardly any advance over its immediate predecessor. The total number of periodical publications included in this latest edition is still miserably incomplete. There are noticed 1,136 of these publications, and these are declared to be all that are published in Spain, when we know of more than 1,337, which are now in existence and published with more or less regularity. Of the 1,136 noticed, a number were dead before the compilation of the Statistics of 1890 was begun. Some of those noticed had changed their name, but they are recorded under the old name which they had discarded. For the town of Velez Rubio are mentioned two weeklies only, *El Fomento* and *El Triunfo*, both of which had been suppressed by the Government before the compilation of the Statistics of 1890 began, while no mention is made of *La Linterna*, *La Paz*, and *Los Vélez*, all in existence and appearing regularly at the time of the preparation of the work of 1890.

Let it not be supposed that the publications omitted are insignificant. Among them are some of the oldest and most



important periodicals in Spain. Among these may be mentioned the *Memorial de Artilleria*, published regularly since 1844; the *Memorial de Ingenieros* (1846), and others which began and have appeared without interruption since 1852, 1858, 1863, 1866, 1874, 1877. Most astonishing is it that an official work like the Statistics makes no mention of the *Gaceta de Madrid*, the organ of the Government, the leading official periodical of the nation, the dean of the Spanish press, and one of the oldest journals in Europe; or of the official *Diario* of Madrid, not less venerable for its years.

The Roman Catholic press has suffered much in the Statistics. The number of Roman Catholic periodical publications in Spain is put down at 145, while I know of 230 such. *El Obrero* (The Workingman), of Seville, is declared to be a Socialist weekly, when it is a Roman Catholic periodical, distributed gratuitously, and intended to keep alive the faith among the people. It is evident that the compilers of the Statistics knew nothing about *El Obrero* save its title. The *Diario Catalan* is characterized as a Carlist organ, when it is one of the strongest and most violent opposers of the Carlists in Spain. The periodical *El Chismo*, of Barcelona, is put down as *pornographic*. Any publication of that nature is punishable under Article 457 of the Code, and to characterize thus *El Chismo*, in an official publication, is simply a declaration that the Government has been derelict in its duty of prosecution.

In the preface to the Statistics it is asserted that the oldest publication in Madrid is *La Moda Elegante Ilustrada*. This statement is made in the face of the fact that the *Gaceta*, of Madrid, was founded in 1661; the *Diario*, of that city, in 1758, while the *Cotization Oficial de la Bolsa* and the *Boletin Oficial*, both of Madrid, go back, the one to 1830, the other to 1833. *La Moda* was born after all of these.

Not to notice all the errors, I will mention only that in the Statistics monthlies are put down as weeklies, and *vice versa*, that publications are assigned to a wrong day of the week, and some periodicals which have a double title are put down as two distinct publications.

It is disgraceful that there should be issued such an official work in Spain, but still more disgraceful that the Statistics is a fair sample of Spanish official work generally.

#### UNIVERSITY LIFE.

L. E. HALLBERG.

*Revue Internationale de l'Enseignement, Paris, August 15.*

WHAT is the true object of university life? It is to form young men, by science, for life, but not for a special profession; and this is the only means of preventing that lowering of intellect and character which threatens to invade our old Europe. To work solely, as is done, in view of a profession, even of the kind called liberal, is to work for the benefit of reaction and of despotism under all its forms, by handing over the young generations to the truly Chinese machine of professional examinations.

Even the Germans appear to have become utilitarian. They measure the importance of university studies wholly by the immediate and material profit to be derived from them. Among them, quite as much as elsewhere, routine more and more is getting a hold on the mass of the nation; their government functionaries are people of routine; their professors and physicians are people of routine; their *savants* themselves are people of routine.

The evil springs from the fact that, both in France and Germany, university life is conventional and artificial; and the cause of that is the present system of the universities. University life, properly so called, does not exist. It has been replaced by an appearance of life, by an automatic system, which leads fatally to laziness of mind or exclusivism, the two worst states of the intellect, both of which are equally dangerous for the future of society.

The malady being thus indicated and recognized, what is

the remedy? The only possible one, in my opinion, is to develop university life. To attain that end one of the first things to be done is to introduce a capital reform in the education of the youth of the universities. That reform consists in habituating our students to think, to work by themselves, to search for instruction instead of finding it ready-made; not to always trust blindly to others, not to swear lazily, as they do to-day, by the words of their master or their book. On this condition only can minds be formed, be invigorated, acquire proper strength and a personal life, useful to themselves and to others. In other words, the direct preparation for a career ought not to take place until *after* the university studies properly so called, and not *during* those studies nor *by means of them*. The sole object of university studies should be the general culture of the mind; everything which withdraws from this object is contrary or hurtful to university life.

Then, between the college, where tradition is everything and the career, where of necessity the same state of things exists, it is indispensable that the young man have a period, more or less short if you choose, but sufficient, during which he can himself get possession of and form his mind by the exercise of personal criticism and disinterested research. The student thus ripened by a true intellectual culture, which, if it does not cover the whole field of science, shall at least see and comprehend its great lines, will he not more quickly and more easily than others make himself master of the details necessary to be known in view of the different liberal professions? And will not his technical or practical education find its advantage in this superior education of his mind?

Fichte, in 1808, relied on the youth of the universities, and on university life, to reconquer the independence of Germany. A German thinker of our day seems to rely on the same means to obtain for his country the political liberty of which it is still deprived. Yet, in countries where political liberty already exists, it can be preserved by unceasing vigilance alone. It does not suffice to proclaim liberty; a people must be capable of enjoying it, of profiting by it, of assuring it forever. The only persons able to lead the people in ways which will make liberty profitable, and assure it, are the *élite* of the intelligent men of the nation; and nothing but university education will form that *élite*, that real staff charged with the duties of leadership.

To give a more disinterested character to higher studies, to establish a sort of halt in life between the college and the chosen career, is very easily said, and perhaps not at all difficult to realize on paper. There is, however, a terrible difficulty on the side of the parents and the young people themselves. The former find that the stay at the university costs already quite enough and they would not like to see postponed the time when their sons can support themselves wholly or partially. The young men, naturally, prefer to quit their benches as soon as possible and not to remain scholars three years more.

Objections made by parents and their sons need not frighten us much. Parents will be obliged to submit to the law when it is enacted. They will make some outcry; let them make it. As to the young men, it is our business to draw them to, and keep them at, the university, not only by laws or regulations, but moreover, and above all, by modifying and improving the higher instruction, so that it may really deserve that name and open to young minds new horizons. For this purpose routine in instruction must be shunned. The German professors dictate their courses. With us, in France, the most brilliant masters have their courses printed. The students can buy the book or the manuscript and the professor has nothing more to teach them; they can dispense with a personal attendance on the courses. Let us suppress both the manuscript and the book, and try to prove to the students that we, professors, have always something new to teach them, something that they will find with us only, at our courses only, and not at the bookseller's or with some old comrade.

## JEWISH FOLK-LORE.

ISIDORE LOEB.

*Revue des Etudes Juives, Paris.*

OF all the Hebrew chronicles devoted to the history of the Jews in the Middle Ages, the most original and vivacious is the one which bears the name of *Schebet Iehuda* (Rod of Judah), and the first edition of which, dating from the middle of the fifteenth century, was edited by a Spanish rabbi named Juda ibn Verga. In its present form the work was edited and augmented by Solomon ibn Verga, with additions by his son Joseph.

I do not share the confidence reposed by some learned men in the Jewish chroniclers of the Middle Ages; and the *Schebet Iehuda* I believe to be without any historical value whatever. Certain remarks are put in the mouth of various personages, among others a King Alphonso of Castile. It is not possible that any King Alphonso of Castile could have made some of the remarks attributed to him, for they are connected with certain historical events which took place at a time when Castile had no King Alphonso. The *Schebet* in my opinion may be considered a species of folk-lore made up, among other things, of inventions which were more or less calculated to soothe and preserve the self-respect of the Jews, in times when every man's hand was in a measure against them. Of these inventions a few specimens will serve to show the nature:

King Alphonso said: None of my predecessors have ever succeeded in converting the Jews by force, for they are Jews in their soul. The proverb is right; three kinds of water are of no value, the water which is used for the baptism of a Jew, the water which falls into the sea, and the water which is mingled with wine.

King Sisebut wished to convert the Jews to Christianity by force. "The Pope and the bishops have assured me," he said, "that he who is not Christian will not go to Paradise." "Well!" replied the Jews, "we do not want to go there." "I will compel you to go there," said the King.

Fra Pedro was a baptized Jew who wanted to force the Jews to get baptized, and so calumniated and insulted them. "Are you quite sure," said the Jews to him, "that you will go to Paradise?" "Yes," answered the Fra. "Then we prefer to go to hell," answered the Jews.

A deputation went to Rome from Spain, to beg the Pope, in the name of the King of Castile, to make the Jews choose the alternative of either getting baptized or quitting his States, in order that the other kings of Europe might follow his example. "Why should the kings trouble themselves about this?" exclaimed the Pope, "one would think that they took themselves for protectors of God; He knows how to arrange this business of the Jews, for He did so before there were any kings. Do they want to get rid of the Jews because there are bad Jews? So much the better, if there are any bad ones; what makes me uneasy is that there are some good ones; if they were all bad, there would have been no Jews for a long time past, for God would have exterminated them." "The King of Castile," replied an archbishop, "does not care for the fact that there are Jews who are sinners, but what troubles him is that the Jews make the Christians sin." "Oh!" responded the Pope, "the Christians who want to be corrupted can find bad examples enough among us, they have no need of searching for any among the Jews." And, finally, the Pope said to himself: "Who knows if it be true that the Jews killed Jesus? Perhaps that also is a calumny."

A monk was preaching in a church in the presence of the King of Castile. Far from persecuting the Jews, said the preacher, for having refused the good which was offered them (the Christian religion) we ought to thank them for having left that good for us. If they had accepted, they would have been our masters, whereas now we are theirs. It should be

added that the monk would rather have aroused the ill-will of the people against the Jews, if he had not been afraid of the King.

"I praise the Jews," said a king, "because they frequent constantly their synagogues, both they and their children. The Jews rest on Saturday, their Sabbath; the Christians devote their Sunday to singing and amusing themselves, and that is not true rest."

It seems as though the Jews had some magic power for obtaining rain, when the fields were in need of it. In a time of drought, the Christians of Toledo asked the Jews to pray for rain. The Jews did so, and the rain fell. Some rabbis who went to the Holy Land also brought down rain by their prayers. "It is because we have been specially blessed in regard to rain," said a rabbi, alluding to Exodus xvi. "It is because the Jews pray abundantly and weep easily, and God is touched by them," said the King of Castile. "That is not the reason," remarked a lord of the King's Court; "God grants them what they ask as quickly as possible, in order that they may go away and He may see them no more."

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

## THE EXTINCTION OF THE ANDAMANESE.

DR. FRITZ SENGSTAKE.

*Globus, Braunschweig, September.*

IT was a short but sad dispatch which recently came from the Andaman Islands announcing, that, without doubt the aborigines of those islands were rapidly verging towards extinction. With them will disappear a race whose isolated geographical position and anthropological relationships render them of first-class interest to the ethnologist.

According to the report of Administrator Portman, the natives of Rutland Island and Port Campbell are already extinct. There is still a scant population on the Southern islands but Portman believes that the present generation is the last. Very few children, he says, are born, and none of them outlive the age of childhood.

Fortunately we are well informed as to the anthropology and ethnography of this remarkable race, so that we have not here to write "Too late" as has been the case with so many savages who have disappeared. We have skulls and skeletons of the Andamanese in our museums, their few products and stone weapons are collected, their language is determined, and photography has preserved memorials of their appearance. Above all, however, we are indebted for our knowledge of the Andamanese to C. H. Man, who lived eleven years among them and spent four years in the vain effort to civilize them.

The islands which were called Angamanain in Marco Polo's description, are situated in the Bay of Bengal, between 10° and 14° North Latitude and 93° East Longitude. The graphite-black, undersized natives, whom we must regard as the aboriginal population, belong to the Negritic race, distributed over the islands of Southeastern Asia, as far as the Philippines. Eight or nine branches are known, all belonging to the same race. The name Mincopies, by which they have been described in ethnographic handbooks, is unknown to them, and doubtless originated in a misunderstanding.

Mr. Man wrote, ten years ago, that contact of the Andamanese with civilization would inevitably lead to their extinction. Even at that time the deaths exceeded the births considerably, and the same remark may be said to have been applicable since 1857, with which year the modern history of the Andamanese begins. At that time a convict settlement was established at Fort Blair, to which the mutineers of the Sepoy rebellion were shipped. Influences were thus brought to



bear on the Andamanese which resulted in their ruin, and the well-meant effort to win them for civilization was a total failure.

An Orphanage was established in which, in 1870, forty children of both sexes were being educated. The children were taught cleanliness, order, and the alphabet, and the maidens sewing and knitting. They showed themselves very alert and attentive, so that good hopes were entertained for the future. But as they began to grow up, difficulties appeared. Some of the girls had to be married secretly, and the boys who had arrived at the age of puberty demanded to be restored to the freedom of the forest. This was refused and they disappeared in a body, plunging into the sea and reaching their home by swimming. The girls who had been placed as servants in the European families attached to the penal establishment, got on no better; they found the restraints of civilization intolerable, and fled to the woods.

All attempts at civilizing these people have been a complete failure, although the attempt was made with young children, and persisted in for a dozen years. One of the phenomena attending the attempt has been observed elsewhere, and is of great interest. Up to ten years the Andamanese children held their own in the school against the children of Europeans and Hindoos. At this stage they came to a dead halt, while the others entered upon another and higher stage of mental evolution.

On account of the wandering life led by the natives, it is difficult to estimate their numbers with precision. Ten years ago the native population was figured at 3,500, and the Indian settlers at 12,000. These were mostly settled on Great Andaman, and to this fact must be attributed the early extinction of the natives there.

But even before the Andamanese were exposed to the influences of civilization, there was very little increase. The young men married at 18 to 22, the girls at from 16 to 20. Families consisted generally of three or four, occasionally of six children. The children are never weaned, and are allowed to seek the breast as long as it contains any nourishment. The infant mortality has always been great in consequence of injudicious treatment, but infanticide is unknown among them.

According to Mr. Man's account, the habits of the people were never conducive to health, and numerous diseases prevailed before the advent of the foreigners. They were especially liable to diseases, and speedily succumbed to those which passed by Europeans without endangering their lives. Their vital force is low, and the ever prevalent fever prepares the system for the ravages of other diseases. Epilepsy is not rare, ophthalmia has deprived many of them of their sight. Smallpox is unknown, but measles plays havoc with them. This disease was brought by convicts from Madras, and rapidly spread over the islands.

Their final extinction is a mere question of the vitality of the surviving adults, and is limited at most to a few decades.

#### MAN'S GLASSY ESSENCE.

CHARLES S. PIERCE.

*Monist, Chicago, October.*

**A** MOST wonderful, but undeniable property of protoplasm is that it feels. We have no direct evidence that this is true of protoplasm universally, and certainly some kinds feel much more than others. But there is a fair analogical inference that all protoplasm feels. It not only feels, but exercises all the functions of mind. The problem, then, is to find a hypothesis of the molecular constitution of this compound to account for this among its other characteristic properties. What is the possible mechanical explanation of the property of feeling?

If consciousness belongs to all protoplasm, by what mechanical constitution is this to be accounted for? The slime is nothing but a chemical compound. There is no inherent

impossibility in its being formed synthetically in the laboratory out of its chemical elements; and if so made it would present all the characters of natural protoplasm. No doubt, then, it would feel. To hesitate to admit this would be puerile and ultra-puerile. By what element of the molecular arrangement would that feeling be caused? This question cannot be pooh-poohed. Protoplasm certainly does feel; and, unless we are to accept a weak dualism, the property must be held to arise from some peculiarity of the mechanical system. Yet the attempt to deduce it from the three laws of mechanics applied to however ingenious a mechanical contrivance, would obviously be futile. It can never be explained unless we admit that physical events are but degraded or undeveloped forms of psychical events. But once grant that the phenomena of matter are but the result of the sensibly complete sway of habits upon mind, it only remains to explain why in the protoplasm these habits are to some extent slightly broken up, so that, according to the "principle of accommodation," feeling becomes intensified. Now the manner in which habits generally get broken up is this: Reactions usually terminate in the removal of a stimulus; for the excitation continues as long as the stimulus is present. Accordingly habits are general ways of behavior associated with the removal of stimulus. But when the expected removal of the stimulus fails to occur, the excitation continues and increases, non-habitual reactions take place, and these tend to weaken the habit. If, then, we suppose that matter never does obey its ideal laws with absolute precision, but that there are almost insensible, fortuitous departures from regularity, these will produce, in general, equally minute effects. But protoplasm is an excessively unstable compound, and it is the characteristic of unstable equilibrium, that near that point, excessively minute causes may produce startlingly large effects. The large fortuitous departures from law so produced will tend still further to break up the laws, supposing that these are of the nature of habits. Now this breaking up of habit and renewed fortuitous spontaneity will, according to the law of mind, be accompanied by an intensification of feeling. The nerve protoplasm is, without doubt, in the most unstable condition of any kind of matter, and consequently there the resulting feeling is the most manifest.

Thus we see that the idealist need not dread a mechanical theory of life. On the contrary, such a theory, fully developed, is bound to call in a tychistic idealism as its indispensable adjunct. Wherever chance-spontaneity is found, there, in the same proportion, feeling exists. In fact, chance is but the outward aspect of that which within itself is feeling. I long ago showed that real existence, or thing-ness, consists in regularities. So that primeval chaos in which there was no regularity was mere nothing, from a physical aspect. Yet it was not a blank zero; for there was an intensity of consciousness there in comparison with which all that we feel is but as the struggling of a molecule or two to throw off a little of the force of law, to an endless and innumerable diversity of chance utterly unlimited.

But after some atoms of the protoplasm have thus become partially emancipated from law, what happens next to them? To understand this we have to remember that no mental tendency is so easily strengthened by the action of habit as is the tendency to take habits. Now, in the higher kinds of protoplasm especially, the atoms in question have not only long belonged to one molecule or another of the particular mass of slime of which they are parts, but before that they were constituents of food of a protoplasmic constitution. During all this time they have been liable to lose habits and to recover them again; so that now, when the stimulus is removed, and the foregone habits tend to reassert themselves, they do so, in the case of such atoms, with great promptness. Indeed the return is so prompt that there is nothing but the feeling to show conclusively that the bonds of law have ever been relaxed.

In short, diversification is the vestige of chance-sponta-

neity; and wherever diversity is increasing, there chance must be operative. On the other hand, where uniformity is increasing, habit must be operative. But wherever actions take place under an established uniformity, there, so much feeling as there may be takes the mode of a sense of reaction. That is the manner in which I am led to define the relation between the fundamental elements of consciousness and their physical equivalents.

#### SUPERFICIES AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH.

EMILE LEVASSEUR.

*Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris, July.*

THE public imagines that superficies and population are two numerical notions which it is easy for governments to determine with perfect precision, and that absolute confidence can be reposed in the official documents. Writers themselves, for the most part, act as the public thinks. It often happens that the figures inserted in their works agree, only because they have copied from one another. The fact is, however, that the official documents of the same country do not always agree with each other.

The most considerable work on the superficies and population of the States of Europe and the other parts of the world, is *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*, which appears as a supplement to the *Mittheilungen* of Dr. Petermann. The first edition was published in 1872, the eighth in August, 1891. Beside this work is placed the *Almanach de Gotha*, which, like the *Mittheilungen*, is edited by the Geographical Institute of J. Perthes, and the "Statesman's Yearbook," annual publications too well known and appreciated by the public to require a word to be said about them.

The differences between authors in regard to the estimates of superficies and population are greater for Africa, Asia, Oceanica, and America than for Europe. It is natural that this should be so, since the most of the European States possess official survey and estimates, or at least a topographical map, and take a census of their population. Outside of Europe, the indetermination of certain political frontiers and the imperfection of measurements sometimes make a vast difference in the estimates in the superficies of a State, notably in South America. Thus for the Argentine Republic, the estimates given by the *Almanach de Gotha* vary from 1,404,205 square kilometres in 1863 to 4,195,519 square kilometres in 1880. These last figures are official and yet the *Almanach de Gotha* declares them too large by about one million square kilometres. Some years ago an Argentine journalist, who put the superficies of his country at 4,200,000 square kilometres, reproached me severely for having said in a Manual of Geography, that the entire republic had "more than three million square kilometres, including Patagonia and contested territories." Now, in 1890, Mr. Latzina, Director-General of Argentine statistics, in a book published in 1890, states that the republic contains 2,893,000 square kilometres.

My estimate of the superficies of all the countries of the Earth is 1,362,000,000 square kilometres.

The differences among authors are still more considerable for the total of the population of the globe. In general, the estimates made during the last fifty years have constantly increased. To-day it may be said that the Earth is inhabited by about a billion and a half of human beings. This number cannot be stated with precision, because it is impossible to try to get together by calculation the elements of the total at the same date. The two parts of the world about the population in which there is the most uncertainty are China and Africa.

China possesses registers of population by which its taxation is fixed. Nevertheless, it does not appear to know—or at least Europeans do not know—what is the amount of its population. In 1848, before the insurrection of the Tai-pings, China was said to have 426,000,000 inhabitants (without Fo-kien,

which contains about 25,000,000); this is the highest figure which has ever been given. An estimate, made in 1885 by the Board of the Revenue, puts the population at 350,000,000 souls for China, without five provinces (which are estimated to contain 60,000,000 souls). The latest edition of *Die Bevölkerung der Erde* reduces the estimate to 350,000,000 for China proper, without the tributary provinces. In the absence of authentic documents, you can then, according to the hypothesis you may adopt, increase or diminish the population of the Earth by more than 50,000,000.

The total of the population of Africa is more hypothetical still. Most geographers, during the last ten years, have put that population at 200,000,000 and more. I have reduced it to 153,000,000, again a difference of 50,000,000. I have made this reduction conformably to an opinion which more and more prevails, because I think that travelers, following the course of the rivers or the routes of commerce, which are the most thickly peopled portions of Africa, are generally inclined to exaggerate the density of the population in the countries through which they pass.

#### THE BACTERIAN ORIGIN OF THE BILIOUS FEVER OF WARM COUNTRIES.

DOMINGOS FREIRE, OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

*Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, Paris, August 29.*

PRACTITIONERS have for a long time past established marked differences between the symptoms of bilious fever of warm countries and those of yellow fever. My object is to show that bacteriology sustains these differences, and that the producing agent of bilious fever in warm countries is not the same as that of yellow fever.

Being appointed by the Government of the State of Saint Paul (Brazil) to study the genesis of the epidemic which manifested itself there last summer, I visited a large number of towns and villages in which were cases of this malady. Everywhere my diagnosis of the disease was bilious fever, agreeing with Doctor Antenor, practitioner at Saint Paul. I collected, with all possible care, for bacteriological researches, blood, bile, urine, as well as the viscera, the liver, kidneys, and so on. I made some cultures on peptonized and gelatinized agar. Twenty-four hours afterward I found some colonies, under the form of a white stalk; to the stalk adhered large gaseous balls, which were also on the surface of the agar. This surface was sown here and there with little white round colonies. All the cultures, as well of the matter taken from the urine as of that taken from the blood drawn from the heart of a subject who had been dead nearly an hour, as also blood from the arm of another individual who had been sick for six days, produced colonies bearing the same characters.

The aspect of solid cultures of the germ of yellow fever is quite different. In that case the colonies develop like a prolongation in the form of a nail, of which the point is within, and the head towards the surface. Besides, there are never seen bulbs of gas along a stem. The microscopic examination, moreover, shows radical differences in the two cultures. In fact, the microbe of bilious fever of warm countries is a bacillus measuring, on an average, nine microns in length by three in breadth. This bacillus is motionless, but accompanied by numerous mobile spores. It is easily colored by violet methyl and fuscine. Each bacillus divides itself into segments more or less short; the segmentation is very rapid, each bacillus breaking in two in the middle, as when you break over your knee a flexible rod. The divisions give birth to terminal spores. While the bacilli I have just described resemble those which have been pointed out by Klebs and Tomasso Crudeli, I dare not affirm that they are identical.

According to my researches the living agent of yellow fever is not a bacillus but a micrococcus, with which I have, since



1883, inoculated attenuated cultures, to seek for preventive means against the same malady. This micrococcus, under ordinary conditions, does not measure more than a micron; it is round, very refracting, and colors readily with fuscine, blue methylene, and other matter. Inoculated in a virulent state, these cultures give rise among guinea-pigs to a clearly marked yellow fever.

On the other hand, inoculation with the bacillus of bilious fever produces in guinea pigs a febrile attack presenting the appearance of marsh fever.

I inoculated a guinea pig with one of the cultures of a bacillus of bilious fever. The animal died in about forty-eight hours. The autopsy revealed a considerably enlarged liver; in the stomach a great quantity of deep green bile; the kidneys and lungs overcharged with blood. I made a culture of the blood extracted from the heart of the animal. A single tube of agar produced colonies. The aspect of the colonies was such as I have described. The bacilli presented under the microscope the same characters. A microscopic examination of cuttings of the liver and kidneys, made by Doctor Abel, disclosed the same bacilli. The animal had thus been really the victim of bilious fever, which it had received from man.

My conclusion, therefore, is that the bilious fever of warm countries, and the yellow fever, although very like each other, are entirely distinct maladies, both by pathological signs and bacteriological characters. The animated infectious agent of the one is the bacillus I have described. The productive agent of yellow fever is a micrococcus.

#### ALCOHOLISM.

M. DESCOURTIS.

*Revue des Sciences Medicales, Paris, July to October.*

PEOPLE become alcoholic in various forms, but above all you must take account of individual resistance to the action of the poison and hereditary predisposition. That action exerts its influence on the most vulnerable organs and tissues, and especially on the nervous system, for it may be said that alcohol is the touchstone of the amount of strength and resistance of the brain and the nervous system. The subject has been studied profoundly by Doctor Villard, who has just given to the world the results of his long and careful observations in a work entitled "*Leçons sur l'alcoolisme*." Acute alcoholism provokes functional troubles only, but in chronic alcoholism deep lesions are found in the stomach, the intestines, the liver, the pancreas, and especially in the vessels of the heart, the kidneys, and the urinary passages. Under this aspect, it is evident that the use of alcoholic drinks should be forbidden to those who suffer from Bright's disease, or from any malady which affects in the slightest degree the urinary organs.

The effects of alcohol on the lungs are shown by the hardening of them, with functional troubles only, or the sclerotic lesion of the lung is complicated with an enlargement of the bronchial tubes and purulent secretion, or, finally, the heart being no longer able to support the struggle, the sick person dies of asystole. It cannot be said that the sclerotic or hardening effect of alcohol on the lungs is favorable to the production of tuberculosis in these organs, but it is none the less true that alcoholism may lead to tuberculosis.

In general, the alcoholic poison has a uniform action, whatever be the organ attacked. Vascular troubles are soon followed on one hand by degeneracy of the arteries; on the other hand, by cellular degeneracy and in many cases by the appearance of fatty grains. This condition of degeneracy produced in the cells by alcohol, this cellular hypoactivity, as Villard calls it, explains how the organism becomes incapable of defending itself against pathogenic germs or their poisonous products. It enables us to understand also the gravity of all diseases which attack alcoholic persons.

In conjunction with Dr. Villard's book may be read with profit a work by Dr. Gustav Beldau, on the treatment of alcoholic persons with strychnine. He is the first German physician who has made a special study of this matter, although numerous French and Russian physicians have written on the subject. The conclusion of his work "*Ueber die Trunksucht und Versuche ihrer Behandlung mit Strychnin*" are summed up thus:

All the authors agree that the treatment of alcoholism by nitrate of strychnine gives results more or less favorable, and that, in certain respects, strychnine is a physiological antagonist of alcohol.

The cure of dipsomania by strychnine is more successful than that of chronic alcoholism.

The therapeutic results are better when the strychnine is administered in large doses and for a considerable length of time. The same quantity of the drug administered during twenty-four hours appears to act more favorably when given in large doses than when divided into small doses. Alcoholic persons stand without inconvenience relatively enormous doses of strychnine.

Too much credence must not be given to the assertions of some alcoholic persons who declare that the use of strychnine destroys in them all desire for alcoholic drinks.

#### THE AGE OF THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

PAUL CHOFFAT.

*Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France, Paris.*

TWO eminent English geologists, Doctors A. C. Ramsay and James Geikie, having been sent to Gibraltar by the English Colonial Office for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the water-supply to the town and garrison, found it necessary, in order to fulfill their mission adequately, to make a complete geological survey of the Rock. A detailed account of their observations was given to the Geological Society of London. As a result of these observations, Messrs. Ramsay and Geikie arrived at conclusions in regard to the age of the Rock quite different from those heretofore admitted.

It had been generally supposed that the oldest rocks entering into the formation of the promontory were Liassic. A different period is assigned to these rocks by the English observers, who based their conclusions upon, among other things, certain fossils found—fossils being of infrequent occurrence in the basic rock. The fossils obtained are of one species, and were submitted to two English palæontologists of high rank, Messrs. Etheridge and Davidson. These were unable to determine the precise species of the fossils, but were clear that they belonged to a species akin to *Rhynchonella concinna*, Sow., which, according to them, is abundant in England in the Cornbrash and Coral Rag.

The lowest rocks in the famous promontory are Limestone, of a grayish-white or pale gray, compact and sometimes finely crystalline, arranged in more or less regular beds that vary in thickness from a few feet to many yards, the rock becoming in some places apparently amorphous. Frequently the bedding is very obscure, and can be detected only when viewed in a good light from some little distance. Here and there the rock has a striped or banded appearance, the bands (which are usually somewhat darker than the main mass of the rock) varying in thickness from an inch or two upwards. Now and again the rock seems made up of angular and subangular grit and small fragments of gray limestone, agglutinated together in a paste of the same material, and looking not unlike the coral-rock of modern reefs.

In this limestone were found the few fossils to which I have alluded. Here and there on weathered faces the small angular fragments of which the rock is now and again composed, seemed to consist in some measure of rolled bits of shells.

The limestone is overlain by a series of shales which are

usually of a dull, dark, grayish-blue color. Near their junction with the limestone they are often much weathered, and show red, green, purple, yellow, gray, and particolored shades. In some places they would work up into clay for brick-making purposes. They contain intercalated bands and beds of grit, mudstone, and limestone, some of the grit being slightly calcareous. No fossils have been met with in either the shales or the intercalated beds.

Last year I was in London in attendance on the Geological Congress, and, by the great kindness of the geologists of that city, had an opportunity of studying the specimens of rocks and fossils brought from the Iberian peninsula in the collections of the Geological Society. Among these I saw the fossils collected at Gibraltar by Mr. J. Smith, of Jordan Hill, who gave, in an early volume of the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, the most detailed account which has yet appeared of the geology of Gibraltar. Mr. Smith's paper is of considerable value, more especially as it contains an account of various deposits which are no longer visible, the operations of quarrying, scarping, and building, which are always going on, having necessarily resulted in the obliteration of some interesting geological evidence.

Among the fossils brought home by Smith are some which, generally declared to be Liassic, are specimens of *Rhynchonella tetraedra*, Sow. Varieties of this *Rhynchonella* are frequent in the Lias of the Alps, and I also pointed them out in 1887 in Algarve, a district of Portugal. These forms were not determined until after the decision of Messrs. Etheridge and Davidson, who, doubtless, if they had been acquainted with them, would not have spoken of *Rhynchonella concinna*. I therefore conclude that so far there is no reason for modifying the opinion which attributes to the Liassic age the Rock of Gibraltar.

## RELIGIOUS.

### THE NEW SCIENCE OF COMPARATIVE RELIGIONS.

WILLIAM R. HARPER, EDITOR.

*Old and New Testament Student, Chicago, September-October.*

A GREAT movement of scholarship is setting towards the field of religious history. Religions are undergoing investigation. Their facts, their doctrines, their histories, are examined and analyzed. A great mass of information has been collected and in part classified. Students have begun to compare facts, to draw inferences, and to lay down conclusions. A new science is born. The relations of religions other than Christianity to the facts and doctrines of the Gospel of Christ meet the student at the threshold of his inquiry. Much that has been thought unique and essential in the latter has been found, on closer study, to exist, sometimes in germ, sometimes in full development, in other religions. Wonderful resemblances, not merely chance similarities of language or of isolated sentences and ideas, but in the case of important doctrines and practices, present themselves to the investigator. Such facts call for explanation and for adjustment with our current notions of the uniqueness of the Gospel.

There are two diametrically opposed explanations, the first of which has long held sway among us. According to it, the likeness of these other religions to Christianity are due to Satanic influence and activity.

In the case of so essential a fact as religion, the powers of darkness must needs seek to delude and ensnare men's souls by a falsification of the truth, a wicked and damning imitation of the real and saving institution which God has revealed. In this exercise of devilish ingenuity heathen religions have had their origin, and by as much as they more closely resemble Christianity, by so much more is their influence destructive. The many beauties which gleam here and

there in these faiths are only false lights, which draw away the unwary to believe in a lie. The few examples of noble living which seem to belong to these systems of truth and to have grown up in vital connection with them, are either to be similarly regarded, or have come into being in spite of their environment. Often, in both cases, the beauties of thought and nobility of life are found to be immensely overrated, or to be so isolated as to be practically insignificant. In behalf of this general estimate of heathen faiths many things may be urged, especially the failure of these systems to produce a general and permanent moral and spiritual uplift.

The second explanation of these resemblances between Christianity and other religions is the outcropping of that fundamental religious element in the human spirit which leads man everywhere and in all time—in Egypt, in Babylonia, in Kafferland, in Peru as well as in Jerusalem, to feel the need of communion and reconciliation with the Power above, and to employ means to effect these blessed results. All religions are from God, as man's spirit is from God; and as the human soul manifests itself in similar forms and an immense variety of circumstances, and with differences due to environment, so the religious spirit of man works out identities in the midst of varieties. The advocates of his view differ, however, widely among themselves in its particular applications. Some would range Christianity alongside of other religions as only a step removed, or at least as differing from them in degree only, but not in kind. Others would grant the highest possible place to these religions, but find for the Gospel a unique place. Many of them make Jesus Christ the unique element. They make His place in the Gospel the supreme element in the religious evolution of humanity. Many of them hold that here the religion of Christ stands not only above, but apart from all other faiths.

The student may not be inclined to accept either of these views so far as they are theories. One thing, however, is growing clearer—that Christianity and other faiths have much more in common than was ever before supposed. If these common features are developed and made more clear, the question will present itself more and more definitely to every thinking man—which of the two theories that explain these common features of the religions of the world is most in harmony with the facts?

Are the conditions and characteristics of the phenomena such as to make the explanation of Satanic agency invalid? Is the likeness so close as to endanger the uniqueness of Christianity?

### DIVINE HEALING.

E. S. CHAPMAN.

*Quarterly Review of the United Brethren in Christ, Dayton, O., October.*

OF all the many theories of healing without medicine or medical treatment which of late are being advocated and followed, "faith cure," "mind cure," "Christian Science," etc., that which is known as "divine healing" is most likely to be accepted by devout Christian people. The distinguishing features of this doctrine are:

1. That all bodily ailment is the work of the Devil.
2. That Christ came to destroy the works of the Devil.
3. Therefore it is the privilege of all who believe in Him to possess and enjoy perfect and perpetual bodily health.
4. This they are to secure and retain by faith in Christ alone, and the use of medicines and other kindred agencies is unscriptural and dishonoring to God.

Among the many objections which may be urged against this teaching is that it assumes that the Devil, the Arch-fiend of God and man is the executor of His law, while in all the Scriptures the divine author of law claims to be its executor. Again this doctrine assumes that because Christ came to "destroy the works of the devil," he will here and now deliver all who



fully trust in him from all the earthly consequences of sin. Toil and sickness and death, and the wearing of raiment, are among the consequences of sin, but we do not expect a present perfect deliverance from all these. Further, these doctrines fail to consider both God's dual method of dealing with the dual consequences of sin, and our innocent and guilty conflicts with the laws of this material world. Many portions of the Scriptures which are evidently typical are interpreted literally, and, finally, the teaching sets up an unscriptural and false test of full and acceptable relationship with Christ by charging all sickness to unbelief.

This doctrine, if accepted and promulgated, cannot but be harmful. There may be incidental good, for He maketh even the wrath of men to praise Him, but the legitimate results of such faith and teaching are always harmful.

It brings upon the blessed Gospel of Christ needless and harmful reproach by claiming for it that which it was not designed to give, and which it does not promise to give. The alleged healings, too, which are generally explicable on other grounds, weaken the calls and claims of the Gospel by diverting attention from its wonderful moral and spiritual achievements to what is claimed to be wrought in the lower, material realm. Even the mighty miracles of Jesus did not produce deep and widespread conviction of sin, but the moral and spiritual results of Pentecost caused thousands to cry out for salvation. By making prominent these claims of bodily healing, the public mind is diverted from the "greater works" of the Gospel, and the force of truth is weakened. To a sound, well-balanced mind such teachings are absurd.

To all this may be added the influence of this doctrine in depriving the afflicted of proper means for the alleviation of pain and restoration of health. This is sad, indeed, when those in the maturity of years choose thus to deprive themselves of the benefits of medical skill and knowledge, but when helpless children are the victims, and are denied all sensible relief from sufferings, and are permitted to die in unutterable agony, without any alleviating or healing remedies being afforded them, it becomes nothing less than a crime, and should be so regarded and punished.

#### ST. GEORGE.

CHARLOTTE A. PRICE.

*Belgravia, London, September.*

THE 23d of April is remarkable as the feast of St. George, the guardian saint of England. His figure on horseback, with a spear in his hand, tilting at a dragon under his feet, is familiar to us all from being engraved on the coin of the realm; but this representation is no more than an emblematic figure, purporting that by faith and Christian fortitude he conquered the devil, called the dragon in the Apocalypse.

St. George was born in Cappadocia. His parents were Christians of noble family and they trained him carefully in the fear of God. While yet a boy he lost his father (who appears also to have given his life for his faith), and went with his mother into Palestine, she being a native of that country, and having there a considerable estate, which fell to her son George. His were days when the Church could boast almost as many martyrs as she had members, and though a Christian was not allowed to deny his faith, yet it is not surprising that the Church allowed her children to conceal the fact of their being Christians as far as it was possible so to do. Thus it happened that George, qualified by birth and personal prowess, for he was strong and robust of body, soon rose in the army, and was made a Count Imperial by Diocletian, who was chosen Emperor after slaying A'per with his own hand, having thus, it is said, fulfilled a prophecy that he should be Emperor after he had slain a boar; A'per signifies a boar. In his reign a fierce persecution of the Christians took place; everywhere they were tortured and put to death. Then St. George distributed his money and clothing among the

destitute, a practice common among those of his faith at that time, laid aside the marks of his dignity, threw up his commissions and posts, and adopted the generous resolution of pleading between his fellow-religionists and their oppressors, in the hope that his influence with the Emperor might avail to lighten their sufferings.

In the third session of the Senate, when the Imperial decree was about to be verified, St. George entered the assembly and thus addressed the Emperor and Senators:

"How long, most noble Emperor, and you, conscript Fathers, will you augment your tyrannies against the Christians? How long will you enact unjust and cruel laws against them, compelling those who are aright instructed to follow a religion of whose truth you are yourselves uncertain? Your idols are not God; He only is the Lord in the glory of God the Father. Either do you therefore acknowledge the religion which undoubtedly is true, or molest not those who cherish it by your raging madness."

Astounded at this reply, Diocletian called the speaker to him and asked him what made him so audacious in his speech.

"Truth," replied the young soldier.

The Emperor was touched, but felt no pity for the Christians; he appreciated the worth of St. George and was loth to lose so gallant a soldier; he offered him higher honors, and would have heaped favors upon him if he would renounce his religion, but it was in vain; the saint was resolute in his refusal; he was then twenty years of age. From the Senate he was conveyed to prison, where he was loaded with irons, a heavy stone being laid flat upon his breast.

This was the beginning of his martyrdom. When, the next day, Diocletian sent to know if he persisted in his errors, he made answer that "the Emperor should be sooner weary of tormenting him than he of suffering!"

The details of his martyrdom are too shocking to be repeated. After enduring incredible tortures for several days he was led through the streets of the city and beheaded; and thus, in the beautiful language of the Church, was "crowned" at Nicomedia upon the 23d day of April, A.D. 289. Thus to this day is St. George honored as principal patron or tutelar saint by several Eastern nations, and many churches have been built in his honor, and frequent pilgrimages made to the church built by Constantine the Great over his tomb in Palestine.

But how, it will be asked, came St. George, born in Cappadocia and martyred in Nicomedia, to be the patron saint of England? The fact is, from the time of his death his name was held in veneration wherever Christianity was known; he is to this day tutelar saint of Genoa, and was chosen in the same capacity by our ancestors under the first Norman kings.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

OLAF LANGE.

*Naturen og Mennesket, Copenhagen, August.*

#### II.

ANNENKOF at first intended to establish a steam-ferry upon the Amu-Darya, but finally concluded to build a wooden bridge. The bridge is two miles long. It was begun in January, 1888, and in June the same year the road was open to Samarcand.

The Transcaspien railroad is a triumph of engineering. The sand of the desert was compacted by sprinkling it with salt water, and laying washed clay and fascines upon it, or by plantings. Water was provided by distillation of sea water, artesian wells and canals, or by carrying it along the road. Petroleum refuse from Baku and Nafta-dagh, near the station Bala-ischem, was used as fuel for the locomotives and at the stations. The rolling stock now amounts to 3,000 cars and 126 locomotives. The average speed is 28 miles for passenger trains. A train starts every day from Usun-ada for Tschard-

schui on the Bokara frontier, and twice a week (Tuesday and Saturday) a mail train leaves for Samarcand. Another starting Monday at 7 A. M. from Baku, arrives Friday night at 10 in Samarcand. Many French and German engineers have gone over the road and have expressed their great admiration of the whole undertaking. The French engineer, Boulanger, has reported to his Government that the Transcaspian railroad may well serve as a pattern for a road through the Sahara, and the successful undertaking has brought a question of a railroad from Algiers to Lake Tsad under lively discussion and serious consideration.

Considering the enormous distances over which the material for the Transcaspian railway had to be carried, specialists have wondered at the comparative small cost of the road. The building expenses have been only 32,000 rubles per verst, while the Jekaterinoslaf road in Southern Russia cost 90,000 rubles per verst.

Strategically the road is of the utmost importance. At short notice the armies from the Caucasus, Russia, and Turkistan can be carried to the neighborhood of Herat to enforce Russia's demands in the boundary disputes. Without a road such an undertaking was next to an impossibility. Great bodies of troops cannot be carried by camels, as some suppose. The Akal-Teke expedition in 1879 entailed a loss of 9,600 camels out of 10,000, and in 1880 only 1,000 remained of 18,000.

The Transcaspian railroad marks an epoch in Asiatic commerce. The road has already become the highway for all the Central Asiatic trade, which centres in Bokara, Khiva, and Kokand. When the Vladikavkas-Petrovsk-Baku Line shall be finished the Transcaspian Territory will then be in direct connection with the European railroad system. Already one finds Russian manufactures, etc., everywhere. The natives have rapidly become acquainted with the "Devil's wagon" (*Schaitan arba*), and have changed all the old routes of caravans. They now turn in the direction of the railroad. The tradesmen of Turkestan and Bokara prefer the road to the route via Orenburg, and the pilgrims and merchants from Persia come in large numbers to the "Samovar pasha's" road. The hire of a camel from Bokara to Ogdenburg has fallen from 3 rubles to half a ruble. Two Russian trading companies, the "Kavkas and Merkur" and the "Central Asiatic Trade and Industrial Company," have been very active, the one in Persia, the other in the East, in showing the natives the advantages of their trade, and also in keeping the English, the Germans, and the Jews out of the market. The Caspian merchant marine consisted in 1880 of 1,000 sailing vessels and 35 steamers. To-day it numbers 105 steamers. The bay of Mikael was frozen for two weeks in the severe winter of 1886, something that had not happened for 30 years. But now the Government has provided an icebreaking steamer. An illustration of the development of the Russian telegraph system in the Transcaspian Territory is given by the Austrian political economist, Dr. Proskowitz, who tells about a telegram he sent from Samarcand in the morning, and which was delivered six hours after in the small town Kwassitz, in Moravia, and about another he sent to St. Petersburg, also in the morning, to which he received a reply in the evening of the same day. A friend of the economist sent a dispatch at 5 kopek per word to Vladivostok on the Pacific Ocean.

The Russian Government has not been satisfied with a railroad to Samarcand. On July 1, 1889, it ordered a continuation of the road to Tashkend, with a side branch from Duschak to Herat. This road is particularly interesting in view of the Anglo-Indian difficulties. It brings Russia another step nearer India. The Petersburg-Moskau-Rostov-Vladikavkas-Petrovsk-Baku-Usunada-Herat-Shikarpur road is almost a straight line, hence the shortest road to India. When finished, one can travel in 12 days from the Neva to the Indus. And that part which remains offers no technical difficulties to overcome. It will soon be finished. Indeed, Annenkof ought to be mentioned

along side of Vasco di Gama, Cornelius Hauptmann, and Lesseps as a "pathfinder" to India.

Russia has her mission in Asia. Wherever she goes, she treats the natives as equals and gives them every opportunity for development. England does not do that. She remains the stranger, the oppressor. Hence she cannot in the long run succeed in Asia.

The great importance and full signification of the building of the Transcaspian railroad will appear when one remembers the history and the importance of the old trade routes to India.

The oldest road led through the valley of the Euphrates to Asia Minor, and raised Babylon and Nineveh in their days to magnificence. Another road led over Southern Arabia to ports on the Mediterranean, and a third ran from the Indus over Balk and Marakanda (Samarcand) to the Caspian Sea, through Kolkis to the Greek, and later, to the Venetian and Genoese staple marts on the Black Sea. It was the Indian trade which brought its riches to Southern Arabia—now in ruins—to Bagdad, Alexandria, Venice, and Genoa. Russia wants to revive and is reviving the last of the trade routes, just mentioned, and by an ingenious protective tariff she already reaps the commercial fruits of her labors. The political fruits come later.

#### TRAGEDIES AND COMEDIES OF SUPERSTITION.

THE DREAM-BOOK.

RUDOLF KLEINPAUL.

*Gartenlaube, Leipzig, September.*

THE tendency to murmur at fate, to see in the thousand accidents of life the shadow of coming events, to regard things as messages of impending destiny, to trace direct harmony and reciprocal action between phenomena and unrelated occurrences, is an inborn tendency of the multitude, and, generally speaking, the outcome of mingled piety and vanity. They experience a living consciousness that they are under the protection of their God, subject to divine warning for their guidance, and to revelations of the future, especially when evil is impending. In the movement of a comet, in a rainbow, a flood, the stranding of a whale, in an eclipse, the flight of ominous birds; in the passing a pig, a wolf, an army of worms, an old woman; in trifling personal occurrences, if involuntary, as sneezing; in all these things they see the finger and hear the voice of God signaling, calling, or imparting a warning.

The spirits which visit us in our sleep, like the ominous birds and beasts encountered during the day, are, in the eyes of the populace, God's messengers and divine revelations, needing only to be interpreted aright. People accustomed to regard their moods and sicknesses as something apart from themselves, who have no idea of the secret activity of the soul, and know only that everything must have a cause, naturally regard the visions of the night as objective realities, approaching them from without like apparitions of the souls of the dead, real, though intangible. Who can always distinguish between realities and the unsubstantial fabric of a dream? Who knows surely whether the visions conjured up by memory are of actual occurrences or of visions of the night? Who knows whether life itself may not be all a dream—a long, mysterious dream, as full of faces which come and go as a dream of the night, as full of poetic analogies as a dream-book? That to dream of a tooth being drawn signifies a death in the family is asserted in every dream-book: the mouth signifies the house, the teeth the family, the male on the right, the female on the left. Tears, in dreams, are usually indicated by pearls, as was well known to Emilia Galotti. She could be angry with her jewels, for three times had she dreamed that every stone was changed into a pearl: "But pearls, mother, pearls signify tears!" That is quite poetic. Tears and teeth are both described by the poets as "pearly." Emilia Galotti was an Italian, a countrywoman of Maria de Medici, to whom the histo-



rians ascribe a similar dream. In a May night of the year 1610, before the murder of Henry IV., she is said to have dreamed that the two great diamonds she had given the jeweler to set in her crown, had been changed into pearls.

As a matter of fact, it is not seldom that the historians dream the dreams after the event, and ascribe them to their heroines. So Fredegar describes a beautiful dream of the Frankish King Schilderich, on his wedding night, foretelling the greatness of his son Clovis, and the decadence of his descendants. Schilderich dreamed that he entered the court, and found it full of lions, leopards, and unicorns. He looked in again and the court was occupied by bears and wolves. He looked in again a third time, and lo, it was occupied by cats and dogs! Vasina, his bride, a Thuringian, interpreted the dream. The future of the Merovingian line had been revealed to him—the first kings should rule with the nobles of the land, then the middle-class should prevail, and finally the rule should descend to the populace.

There are, in fact, very few of the prominent figures of history whose birth was not antedated by dreams of their future. In some cases we find the dream ascribed to the father or mother, or even the grandfather, and sometimes to ever busy rumor.

But whatever doubts may be thrown on the so-called historical dreams, it would be going too far to stamp all dreams as idle inventions; an intelligent belief in dreams is perfectly consistent with a scientific view of the subject. Although dreams are no more special messengers from God than ominous birds, or lightning, but fabrications of the work-shop of the brain, animal as well as human—for dogs dream—dream-visions are nevertheless so far deserving of our study, that they indicate activities of the soul which have not yet been investigated, and which, in some cases, appear to involve the gift of prophecy. The predictions can, of course, only be accidental, they are not reasoned conclusions, their relation with after occurrences is a mere matter of imagination. Speaking generally, dream-visions are only accidental, disordered after-effects of the impressions and events of the day. They are for the most part closely related to the conceptions on which the dreamer dwells most forcibly during waking hours. There are cases, however, in which the nervous system suffering from undue strain or temporarily disordered from any cause, produces pictures which can only be regarded as the original creations of a distempered imagination temporarily freed from the restraints of reason and understanding. Not only are dream-visions sometimes in advance of all past imaginings, but occasionally they reproduce a long-forgotten past; that is of a past which, although not obliterated from memory, was so overlaid by stronger and more recent impressions, that it might never have been recalled in waking hours. This is a matter of very general experience. In dreams men cast a penetrating glance into themselves, and interpret what they see poetically.

All predicative events, omens as well as dreams, were reduced to system by the ancients who studied them as a learned profession. Astrologers and augurs held official positions of distinction, and were in fact the chief counsellors of kings; and now, in this age of printing, the "wisdom of the ages" has been summarized and printed. So that at a trifling outlay anyone may be guided to the interpretation of his own dreams and omens. Dreams especially have been so classified and arranged that the student may find what he wants in the dream-book as readily as he could look up a hard word in the dictionary. These books constitute a distinct branch of literature for which the demand, among Jews, Christians, and Mahomedans, is as great now as it was centuries ago.

The oldest dream-book known was found in fragments in the brick archives of Nineveh; and in classic antiquity who is not familiar with the name of Artemidorus the Ephesian, whose fame as an authority on dreams and their interpretation has been

handed down through the ages? In A. D. 1653 a Latin dream-book was published in Basle; following it dream-books in the European vernacular sprang up like mushrooms, and popular legendary dream-lore at once yielded to the pretensions of printed authority. To this day dream-books are consulted by millions as the safest guides of life, especially in the matter of lotteries and games of chance.

#### DR. NANSSEN'S POLAR SHIP.

*Folkebladet, Christiania, September.*

DR. NANSSEN'S Polar ship has progressed so far in construction that one can now form some idea of its general outline. The slanting sides strike the eye at once. Under the supposition that the vessel will be "screwed" by the ice, care has been taken that no projecting points or flat surfaces exist. The peculiar design is based on the anticipation that all ice, when meeting the vessel, will be forced down under it, allowing it to be raised so much out of water. For the same reason the bottom of the vessel is covered with hard and smooth wood—greenheart, 3 to 6 inches thick. Inside, the vessel is provided with horizontal, vertical, and diagonal crossbeams, fastened by hundreds of iron and wooden joints, giving the impression of great solidity. The frame is mostly old oak. Besides the outermost covering of greenheart, there are two oak skins. The vessel is provided with a steam-engine of 160 horse-power. It is rigged as a three-masted schooner and will mainly rely on its sails when in the ice. Its dimensions are:

Keel.....	31	metres.
Greatest length of deck.....	39	metres.
Greatest width of deck.....	11	metres.
Height from keel to deck.....	5.25	metres.
When loaded.....	4.75	metres.
Displacement.....	800	tons.

The hull will be extremely heavy on account of the heavy material used in its construction, yet it is estimated that she will be able to carry 400 tons of coal and provisions, etc. Besides the smaller boats necessary for reconnoitering, etc., two large boats are being built, able to hold the whole crew of twelve men, and provisions for three months.

If the Polar currents are running as Nansen supposes, it seems reasonable to expect that his expedition will meet with success. His vessel is certainly a marvel of solidity.

#### THE PARISIAN POLICE.

A. SHADWELL.

*English Illustrated Magazine, London, September.*

THE superior French detective is chiefly noticeable for an exceptionally ordinary appearance, if one may use the expression. It is rather disappointing at first sight to anyone familiar with detective literature; but to look ordinary and not to be so is obviously a great merit in the business. The most of them carry a *ligotte* or *cabriolet*, which is nothing more than a piece of whipcord about twenty inches long, with a small piece of wood at each end. The cord is passed round a prisoner's wrist and twisted together, and is more efficient than might be supposed. But the real master-hand disdains even the *ligotte*; he carries nothing whatever, no matter where he goes. With the majority of criminals his mere personal influence suffices to impose obedience, and when he meets with a desperate character he prefers to trust his good right hand rather than any weapon of offense. Chief Inspector Rossignol is a notable specimen of this order of detectives. M. Rossignol will stroll alone down the worst alleys in the city with his hands in his pockets. He will enter the most dangerous thieves' kitchens and the vilest dens of infamy with equal *sangfroid*. He knows every inch of Paris, and every door is open to him. It is true he possesses extraordinary strength and activity, and has never met his match in the course of numerous personal encounters; but his ascendancy is far more a matter of mind. These people recognize in him a master, and also a friend. The relation between the police and the criminal classes is rather a curious social study. The latter very rarely entertain any malice or even resentment. They recognize that the police are only doing their duty, and regard the situation as a sort of game, partly of skill and partly of chance. The adversary who plays it boldly and squarely they respect, and even like.

## Books.

*SAINT AUGUSTINE; A Story of the Huguenots in America.* By John R. Musick. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1892.

[This is the third of the series of "American Historical Novels," and transfers the scene from the earlier Spanish Conquests in the West Indies and South America to within the limits of the present United States. An Estevan is again the hero of the story, for the prime actors are the early Spanish settlers of Florida. The period corresponds to the Protestant Reformation in Europe, and one of the most stirring incidents in the drama is the massacre of the little colony of French Huguenots by the Spaniards. The author very admirably portrays the religious zeal which prompted fiery young Catholics to take up arms against the heretics who sought to overthrow the power of "God's Vicegerent on Earth"; in the heroine of the story, Hortense de Barre, we have a beautiful type of the practical Christian, preaching and practising the forgiveness of one's enemies; and in the philosophical reflections of Saturiova, an Indian chief, we have an instructive picture of religious differences as they present themselves to the intelligent onlooker. The love of Francisco Estevan and Hortense de Barre constitutes the centre of dramatic interest around which the other incidents of the story revolve.]

**C**Hristopher Estevan, the hero of the preceding volume, after the stirring events of his early life, settled in Cuba, where he raised a family of two boys and a girl. The eldest of these, Francisco, had from his childhood been destined for the Church, and the story opens with his departure for Old Spain to complete his studies for the priesthood. The peace of the cloister was not destined for him, but he could not foresee the future.

The young Estevan reached Spain, and entered sedulously on his studies, but the keen eye of his religious superior detected that his heart was not in them, and, by way of diversion, suggested his accompanying some Benedictine monks on a pilgrimage to the Pope. The vessel was shipwrecked off Beaucarres, on the coast of France; and Hortense, whom her uncle, Admiral Coligny, had sent there to shelter her from religious persecution, pulled off in her boat and saved Estevan, who was the only survivor of the wreck. Estevan soon loved, and struggled with his love, for was he not preparing for the priesthood, but he could not tear himself away. At length he learned that she was a heretic, and fled from her in terror, leaving the field to John Gyrot, who persecuted the maiden with his unwelcome attentions, and with suggestions that Estevan would seek to burn her at the stake.

Gyrot started for Florida with Laudonnière's Huguenot colony, unknown to Hortense who was to follow in the next ship, and soon became the evil genius of the colony, creating and fanning dissensions between Laudonnière and the colonists, without rendering himself prominent. Finally he got together a band of pirates, who seized Laudonnière, and compelled him to grant them a commission.

Their first capture was a Spanish brigantine bound for Cuba and having on board Estevan who had not yet been ordained. With the exception of Estevan all on board had to walk the plank, but Gyrot saved him for a still more cruel fate. The crew now divided, and the vessel containing the more piratical of the crew was soon taken; the other commanded by Trenchant, and manned for the most part by sailors who had joined in ignorance of the murderous character of the enterprise, escaped pursuit, and determined on a return to Florida. Estevan was assured by Laudonnière of hospitality, and the double-faced Gyrot succeeded in convincing Laudonnière that he had been torn from his side by the pirates and forced to join the band.

The colony was starving, and the colonists were gentlemen incapable of work, and dreaming only of gold mines. Laudonnière bought a ship from Sir John Hawkins and prepared to return with the colonists to France. While delayed in the bay by contrary winds, Ribault arrived from France with supplies and recruits, with the latter Hortense de Barre. They brought also the unwelcome intelligence that the acts of piracy of which the colonists had been guilty, had stirred up the Catholic world against them, and that the King of Spain had sent Don Pedro Melendez to exterminate them. Estevan dared not meet the fair Huguenot, and fled to Saturiova's village for self-communion and prayer. Returning the next morning, he came on Gyrot, forcing his unwelcome attentions on Hortense, and knocked him down. For this he was arrested, but during his trial the Spanish fleet arrived in the bay and Estevan was set at liberty. Pedro Melendez at once announced his instructions to kill all Protestants.

The councils of the colony were divided between an attack at sea and concentrating their forces on land. Gyrot, true to his character, went aboard Melendez's ships and betrayed the plans of his country-

men. This enabled Melendez to elude the French ships and fall upon and exterminate the colony during their absence.

Gyrot made Hortense the price of his treachery in his agreement with Melendez, at the same time he described Estevan as a Spaniard perverted to heresy. Estevan had scarcely returned to the settlement before the slaughter commenced, but he succeeded in rescuing Hortense and bearing her away to Saturiova's protection.

Estevan soon returned to communicate with Melendez, but he was charged by Gyrot with being a heretic, and aiding in the escape of a heretic, and sent to prison where he remained two years until the Chevalier de Gournes fitted out an expedition to take retribution on the Spaniards for the massacre of his countrymen. While he and Saturiova were planning the attack, Gyrot was brought in a prisoner, taken by the Indians, and was at once ready with tales of his sufferings and with charges against Estevan of participating in the massacre. Hortense was present and denounced him as a traitor and Gyrot made a rush for the woods, Saturiova sending some young men after him to prevent him holding communication with the Spaniards.

Hortense, anxious to save Estevan, implored permission to go to Mendoza and get him to use his influence with Melendez in Estevan's favor. De Gournes thought it too risky, but Hortense knowing a young Indian, who was devoted to her got him to accompany her to the fort. Mendoza was indignant at learning that Estevan, whom he knew and loved, was in prison, and at once went to Melendez and demanded an order for his release. This was given, and Hortense and her guide again set out for the fort where he was confined, procured his release and escaped to the woods just as de Gournes with his Indian allies entered the fort.

In the woods they came on Gyrot, who made light of a young priest's power as a swordsman, but Estevan killed him. He then started with Hortense for the place where de Gournes's ships were lying, but it was a long and weary march; and when they arrived the French ships were disappearing. Love triumphed at last. Estevan saw the finger of God pointing to a union with Hortense, he gave up all thoughts of entering the Church, married her, and made their home in old, then young, St. Augustine.

*AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN JAPAN.* By Rev. M. L. Gordon. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company. 1892.

**T**HIS sketch, as the author tells us in his Preface, is neither an autobiography, nor a history of missions in Japan, nor even of the one mission with which he was associated. It is primarily an account of the generally favorable attitude of the Japanese people towards Christianity, and, secondly, an indication of the necessary course of preparation for mission work. At least three and a half years, we are told, must necessarily be devoted to the study of the language before entering on mission labors; and this not so much because of the difficulty of acquiring the language, as of adopting one's phraseology to the requirements of politeness. Etiquette is very rigid in Japan, and any violation of it on the part of the missionary may readily counteract all the good he can possibly do. Any assumption of superiority, too, is resented as showing a sad want of good breeding.

The young missionary may go with well-grounded confidence that in morals and religion he has a message for the Japanese. He is justified also in thinking that in regard to education, medicine, hygiene, domestic life, and other important matters he may render them a service. But if he go with the idea that all wisdom is in the Occident he is laboring under a delusion. If he expects that, without waiting to learn anything of the manners and customs of the people, he can at once mount the teacher's rostrum and pour streams of wisdom down the throats of an admiring throng, he is very sure to be disappointed.

Every human soul, by the very fact of its individual personality, has a sacredness which it rightfully withholds from the rude gaze of the world. Manners and customs are one great means of guarding this sacred and mysterious personality. He who disregards them is like the man who forces himself unannounced and unbidden into my parlor. He is in the worst possible position to secure a favor from me. Upon the threshold of the soul, even the bearer of truth and grace must reverently pause to seek and secure its good-will if he would find a welcome for himself and his message. . . . Adaptation is indeed the great law of successful evangelical work everywhere, but it is especially important in Eastern lands where manners are often rated higher than morals.

The work sets forth the general influence of contact with the civilization of Christendom, the present state of education, the status of woman, and a wide range of information on numerous subjects connected with the country. The author appears to realize thoroughly that the "benighted heathen" of Japan are intellectually his equals. Nevertheless, he is able to point with pride to the general spread



of education and enlightenment, the establishment of orphanages, medical missions, etc., due to contact with Christianity, and, in great part, to the foreign missions; more satisfactory still, he can point to a candid recognition on the part of the Japanese of the services rendered them. But with all this, he realizes and says candidly that the missionary who would do any good in Japan must be a man of broad, liberal culture, familiar with the science of comparative religions, and thoroughly instructed in both the weak and strong points of Buddhism and Confucianism.

The Introductory note, by Rev. Dr. Griffis, is a warm eulogy of the work, and expresses the confidence that Japan is preparing to take rank as a Christian nation, and perhaps with a distinctive Christianity, from which we, too, may learn something of the simplicity that is in Christ.

*ELEMENTS OF MORAL THEOLOGY, BASED ON THE SUMMA THEOLOGIAE OF ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.* By John J. Elmendorf, S. T. D. New York: James Pott & Co. 1892.

ESSENTIALLY this is the great work of St. Thomas Aquinas in a new guise. It is not a translation the author tells us, with special reference to the first three parts, but no less decidedly he disclaims all pretension to originality. It is the old thought in modern garb, shorn of the peripatetic modes of expression of the original.

A considerable part of the *Prima Secundæ*, valuable in itself, did not seem essential to these rudiments of Moral Theology. Such portions have been greatly abridged or wholly omitted.

What the author has thought it needful to add is mostly relegated to Part IV., the Supplement, but even for that all claim to originality is modestly discarded. "Moral Theology" he says "can only enunciate, systematize, and apply the law of God. The first two have been so well done by St. Thomas Aquinas, that he would be a bold teacher who should try to do so over again. But the application of that holy law to each changing cycle of the world's history opens new and gravest questions."

It is, however, modesty rather than justice which prompts the author to discard all claim to originality in respect of the supplement. St. Thomas Aquinas's work was interrupted at the middle of the third part; the Supplement is hence his, only in the sense that the author's views of Moral Theology being moulded upon the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas, his contributions are such as would presumably have had the approval of his eminent master. In the notes on Civil Law included in the Supplement, if Aquinas did not place his own views on record, the author is probably not far wrong in concluding that they were essentially those of the Catholic Church.

For those who are not familiar with the writings of Aquinas it may be remarked that the work constitutes generally a good practical guide for conduct, but on the subject of prohibition, treated in the supplement, it aims to be very non-committal.

The work has the imprimature of a dozen American Bishops, and promises to be a valuable contribution to the literature of the Catholic Church.

#### THE TEMPORAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE HOLY SEE.

By the Reverend John Ming, S.J. 8vo, pp. 48. New York: Fr. Pustet & Co. 1892.

[The question whether the States which were formerly ruled by the Pope should or should not be again subject to his rule, is, according to our author, as little solved to-day as it was when the troops of Victor Emmanuel took possession of the Eternal City twenty-two years ago. It is claimed in this production that the only possible solution of the question is a restoration to Papal rule of the States which were formerly subject to the Pope. We give a summary of the arguments by which the author seeks to justify his proposition.]

WHAT right has the Pope to the States over which his predecessors ruled? A right not only certain and undeniable, but also sacred. The sovereignty over the States where the Popes formerly ruled was originally conferred, or rather urged, by the people of these States on the Popes, out of respect for their spiritual authority, and out of gratitude for the benefits which the people derived from the same. That sovereignty was restored to the Popes, in part at least, by King Pepin out of reverence for Saint Peter and his See in Rome. It was thus bestowed on the Holy See and on the Church, and in consequence was consecrated to God. The right of the Popes was furthermore Divine, because their sovereignty was evidently established and preserved by a special dispensation of Divine Providence.

When the Franco-Prussian war broke out, the King of Italy, who

was already master of all the Papal States save the city of Rome, took possession of that city. A plebiscite was taken, and a large majority of the votes was cast in favor of the city being annexed to the Kingdom of Italy. That plebiscite, however, was not the voice of the people. The voters were the Revolutionists, strangers drawn into the city, the rabble, bribed and excited. The better classes, the conscientious Catholics, who formed the majority of the citizens, did not vote at all.

Even had the plebiscite been the genuine expression of the popular will, it could not have abolished the Pope's right to sovereignty. No such power is inherent in the will of subjects. They are not the ultimate source of civil power. Even when the people may rightfully choose their rulers, they cannot depose them. What has been said of the misrule of the Popes, in order thereby to prove their inability for political government rests on the willful exaggerations and misrepresentations of the Revolutionists. In fact, on no throne on the face of the earth ever sat so much integrity, and justice, and such profound statesmanship as on the throne of the See of Rome.

The relative necessity of the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See is maintained by the leading authority of the Church, and can no longer be called in question by any loyal Roman Catholic.

In the light of both faith and reason, the Sovereign Pontiff, the Vicar of Christ, is in every respect, officially and personally, independent of any earthly power. He is not so by any human law, but by the nature of his spiritual supremacy, and therefore by the will of Christ, and must be so during all the ages in which he governs the Church of God on earth. Independence is a prerogative of the Holy See.

The Pope, however, cannot be independent unless he be a sovereign with temporal power. Reconciliation with the Italian Government is impossible.

*AUTOBIOGRAPHIA; OR, THE STORY OF A LIFE.* By Walt Whitman. Selected from his Prose Writings. 12mo, pp. 205. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co. 1892.

[The modest editor of this little volume gives no indication of his name. Yet he has no reason to be ashamed of his work, for he has done it very well. He has not only produced a book which is in the main interesting, but has done a good service to the poet by showing how many good passages can be found in his generally wretched prose by a diligent explorer. Once in a while a very happy word occurred to Whitman, as where he described his reminiscences as "convulsively" written. He was fond of New York City, where he lived for several years, and some of the best pages of the book are where he recalls features of the town as he knew it. Here is one of those features, now almost forgotten.]

ONE phase of those days must by no means go unrecorded—namely, the Broadway omnibuses, with their drivers. The vehicles still (I write this paragraph in 1881) give a portion of the character of Broadway—the Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, and Twenty-third street lines yet running. But the flush days of the old Broadway stages, characteristic and copious, are over. The Yellow-birds, the Red-birds, the original Broadway, the Fourth Avenue, the Knickerbocker, and a dozen others of twenty or thirty years ago, are all gone. And the men specially identified with them, and giving vitality and meaning to them—the drivers—a strange, natural, quick-eyed, and wondrous race—(not only Rabelais and Cervantes would have gloated upon them, but Homer and Shakespeare would)—how well I remember them and must here give a word about them. How many hours, forenoons and afternoons—how many exhilarating nighttimes I have had—perhaps June or July in cooler air—riding the whole length of Broadway, listening to some yarn (and the most vivid yarns ever spun, and the rarest mimicry)—or perhaps I declaiming some stormy passage from "Julius Cæsar" or "Richard" (you could roar as loudly as you chose in that heavy, dense, uninterrupted street bass. Yes, I knew all the drivers then, Broadway Jack, Dress-maker, Balky Bill, George Storms, Old Elephant, his brother Young Elephant (who came afterward), Tippy, Pop Rice, Big Frank, Yellow Joe, Pete Callahan, Patsy Dee, and dozens more; for there were hundreds. They had immense qualities, largely animal—eating, drinking, women—great personal pride, in their way—perhaps a few slouches here and there, but I should have trusted the general run of them, in their simple good-will and honor, under all circumstances. Not only for comradeship, and sometimes affection—great studies I found them also. (I suppose the critics will laugh heartily, but the influence of those Broadway omnibus jaunts and drivers and declamations and escapades undoubtedly entered into the gestation of "Leaves of Grass.")

## The Press.

### POLITICAL.

#### THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The Florida and Georgia elections last week resulted in large Democratic majorities—about 25,000 in Florida and 70,000 in Georgia.

*Savannah News (Dem.)*, Oct. 6.—The election yesterday settles the question of the future of the third party in this State. It will never again poll so large a vote. It had the assistance of the Republicans, and it will have it again in November, but the help it will get from that source in November will not be as great as it was yesterday, because a majority of the Republicans will vote for their own Electoral ticket, and with respect to the Congressional candidates they will divide their votes between the Democratic party and the third party.

*Augusta Chronicle (Dem.)*, Oct. 6.—The third party is a disintegrating party. It was not as strong yesterday as it was a month ago, and it was weaker then than a month previous. Wherever you hear of a convert it is from the third party back to Democracy. No Democrat goes to the third party these days. The battle of the third party leaders is to hold their forces together. They do not expect to win Democratic votes.

*Nashville American (Dem.)*, Oct. 6.—Great old Georgia! True to the principles of Democracy; true to honest government; true to the white man's supremacy; true to courage and integrity in high place; true to the people, Democrats all over the country are applauding your good work of yesterday. You have emphasized the fact that the old order of things is not dead, that passing heresy cannot wipe out the memories of reconstruction iniquities and carpet-bag rule, and that the Democratic party alone is that which shall hold the ribbons from the chariot of popular government.

*Baltimore News (Dem.)*, Oct. 6.—The heavy majority of the Democrats in both States marks the final overthrow of the whole Populist movement in the Southern States. The same tendencies which undermined its strength in Georgia and Florida are at work in other States, and will no doubt make themselves felt with equal force in the November elections. While many discontented farmers and politicians might be ready to ally themselves with a distinctly new party, few will become permanent adherents of a movement which is in effect but an auxiliary of the Republican party, and whose triumph would simply result in displacing Democratic rule in favor of those Republican methods of administration with which reconstruction times have made the South so familiar.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.)*, Oct. 6.—The Georgia election shows that there is no longer the slightest question about the South's being solid for Cleveland in November. In Florida on Tuesday the People's party had also met defeat, and the Arkansas election in August was equally one-sided. Alabama is the only Southern State where there has seemed the slightest chance of an opposition victory in November, and the Georgia result cannot fail to help Democratic chances in the neighboring State greatly. What saved the Georgia Democrats, and what will save the Democrats in every other Southern State, is the record of the Republican President and the Republican 51st Congress regarding the Force Bill. The silence of Tom Reed, Henry Cabot Lodge, and the other Republican stump-speakers who were such earnest advocates of the Force Bill two years ago, does not deceive the Southern people any more than does the trimming course adopted by Mr. Harrison in his letter of acceptance, with its mild talk about a "non-partisan commission" to consider the subject, but without any recan-

tation of his previously well-known and fanatical belief in the Force Bill. Every sensible man in the country knows that, if Harrison, Reed, Lodge, and the rest could once get another chance to do it, they would rush through a Force Bill, and that the only way to avert it is to elect a Democratic President. This conviction is making the Southern Democrats solid, and undoubtedly will give Cleveland every State in that part of the country.

*Philadelphia Times (Dem.)*, Oct. 7.—The notable feature of the sweeping Cleveland majorities in the South is the open, aggressive aid given to his cause by the colored voters. In Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, and Florida colored voters were active in their support of the Democratic State tickets, and in Alabama it seems certain that they decided the election in favor of the Democrats. The lesson of this revolution in the colored vote is that the intelligent black man joins the white man against race agitation and race disorders, and the demagogues of the North who are ever seeking to disturb sectional tranquility must now cease to ply their vocation because the black man himself commands it.

*Boston Herald (Ind.-Dem.)*, Oct. 7.—The hope of the Republicans defeating the Cleveland Electors in any of the Southern States would seem to have vanished completely with the votes of Florida and Georgia cast this week. According to the latest returns Florida is credited with a Democratic majority of 25,000 and Georgia with a Democratic majority of 70,000. They have left absolutely nothing of the People's movement as an element in the Presidential election in that section, and make it solid for Cleveland almost without peradventure. This is the direct fruit of Force Bill tactics, without which there was an opportunity to divide the Democratic party such as has not been offered for twenty years. Senator Hoar never executed a more artistic boomerang than when, with the aid of President Harrison, he forced this measure upon his party.

*New York Tribune (Rep.)*, Oct. 8.—Georgia gives the Republicans a much-needed warning. They have been over-confident, in part because they have counted upon success in some Southern States through the operation of the People's party. The vote in Georgia shows that Republicans have to rely upon Northern States, and cannot reckon with safety upon the Electoral vote of any State south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. It may be that the vote in Georgia was not honestly counted. If that is true, it is at least as likely that fraudulent counting will deprive the Republicans of whatever chance they have in other Southern States in November. Brave and earnest work is being done by Republicans in several of the Southern States, and they richly deserve success. But the only safe course for Republicans is to calculate that every Southern State will give its Electoral votes to Mr. Cleveland. He is not personally popular in that section. But the Southern leaders would manufacture majorities for any man under the sun, however unworthy, in order to get the control of the National Government into their hands. The collapse of the People's party in Georgia justifies the suspicion that the same movement may prove equally weak in Western States. At the South, after months of investigation and discussion, nearly all the farmers who were inclined to support the People's ticket have gone back to the Democratic party with which they were formerly associated. It seems reasonable to expect that at the West the collapse of the People's party will in like manner send back to the Republican ranks thousands of voters who were formerly of that party, but who have been inclined to support the third ticket. In view of the failure of the new party at the South, there is strong reason for supposing that it will no longer command the interest or attachment of Republicans at the West, so that the prospect of Democratic success in various Western States, upon which Mr. Dickinson and his associates have been so confidently counting, may be considered decidedly

less than it was a week ago. If the Third party had a chance of success in Southern States, it might with some reason claim the support of Western Republicans who sympathize with its objects. But if it is to disappear entirely at the South, and has no chance there of securing a single Electoral vote, it is reasonably certain that the Republicans at the West will refuse to be drawn away from their own party in any alliance with the Democrats of Western States. Thus the election in Georgia brings before the country the probability that the two great parties will contest for the supremacy in November without important interference from any new organization. The people will be asked to decide for or against the Republican policy, and, in view of their votes in past elections at the West, there is every reason to expect old-time Republican majorities in that section.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Rep.)*, Oct. 6.—There is yet a possibility, of course, that the solid South may be broken, and it is evident that the Democratic managers are quite uneasy with regard to North Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, and West Virginia. In each of these States there is at least a chance for the opposition to wage an earnest war upon the Democratic party. The trouble is the Republican organization is in a most wretched condition. There is no leadership worthy of confidence, no management to command the respect of honest men, while nine-tenths of the Alliance membership in that part of the country is composed of men largely dominated by reactionary and Bourbonistic ideas. The spectre of negro domination drives them back into the Democratic camp, as it did in Georgia yesterday, by the thousand. As matters stand, therefore, the chances seem to be in favor of a solid South in the contest of 1892. Yet all this restlessness is indicative of a future full of hope for the friends of Republican principles. The South will break up before many years, and perhaps Democratic national success at this time would be the shortest road to the accomplishment of this much-desired end. It would have been broken long ere this if those claiming to represent Republicanism and assuming to control party management had been actuated by purer motives and governed by higher wisdom.

*Brooklyn Times (Rep.)*, Oct. 6.—The new party was organized and launched amid profuse Southern promises of support. The men of the Northwest did their part and gave it a vigorous send-off. But the Southern men have shown that it is only a new edition of the old farce played successively in the name of the Greenback and Prohibition parties, a new attempt to draw off Republican votes in Republican States, while keeping the South solid for the old teachings of Calhoun and Davis. They are willing to applaud Northern men who are foolish enough to help the Democrats to success in the North, but their only aim is to secure Southern ascendancy in Washington by splitting up and demoralizing the North and Northwest. The State elections in the South have exposed the game just soon enough to insure its defeat. But for those elections the delusion might have been kept up to the last and hosts of Northern Republicans have followed Weaver to the cold shades of Adullam. They know better to-day, in the light of the Georgia election, and the solid South will be confronted, as it has been before, by a solid North—solid for Protection and honesty at the ballot-box.

*Detroit Journal (Rep.)*, Oct. 6.—There was a so-called State "election" in Georgia yesterday and in Florida the day before. The exact Democratic majority in each is not yet known and will not be until the Democratic officials have sent in their returns. What the vote as cast is will never be known, as it is only the majorities that are counted in those States, and the majorities depend upon how the Democratic managers happen to feel. If they are lazy or indifferent they put them at 30,000 or 40,000; if they want to discourage the opposition they run them up to 80,000 and 100,000. Just now,



in order to discourage the People's party, the majorities are ruling at the bigger figures. Just why these performances are called "elections" is also one of the mysteries of Southern politics. Perhaps it is because "to elect" means "to choose" and the Democrats do as they choose, not as their opponents choose.

### THE NEGRO VOTE SOUTH.

*Letter from Virginia, Boston Transcript (Ind.-Rep.), Oct. 6.*—Mr. Harrison's somewhat ambiguous remarks in his letter of acceptance cast a damper over the Democratic countenance. Up to the date of that document they had been building their chief hopes of success in the campaign on the Force Bill, which they cherish fondly as the main stay of a solid South. In confidential moments Southern Democrats do not hesitate to state their convictions that the growth of new elements and new ideas in Dixie land all tend to the disintegration of their party. They are fully aware of its tyrannical rule, and know that the sceptre must fall from its grasp if the race prejudice is not kept at fever heat. The most certain mode of doing this is to enact such a Federal election law as would necessarily prevent the suppression of the negro vote. Politicians in Congress or on the stump may deny that anybody is hindered from voting as he pleases in the South, but people who live in this latitude know very well the large amount of falsehood involved in such statements. Various methods, from the shotgun to the simpler and milder plan of altering the figures, have been adopted. The result is the same—the negro vote is to a great extent suppressed. What is the alternative? If the negroes were allowed to vote freely all over the South, the Government would be placed in the hands of entirely irresponsible people, to the subversion of law and order. Things are bad enough in the South now. In many districts the people are little short of barbarous, but if all the ignorant negroes voted, the condition of affairs would be infinitely worse. "There are five negroes to one white man in my district," said a mild-mannered white Southern man lately; "not one in five of them can read. Since the war they have in many cases gone back to the savage condition of their ancestors. If they could all vote, they would put the most ignorant and corrupt men into power, and our condition would be absolutely unbearable." What the effect of enfranchising the negro has been upon him is a sorrowful story. Uncle Sam's reckless method, when he "emancipates a race some idle day" and then places the ballot in the hands of a man rendered helpless by ignorance and poverty, will be the wonder of future generations. It was said to be a necessity of the times; the only way of securing to the emancipated people the freedom for which the nation had lavished blood and treasure. Perhaps it was inevitable that one such measure should be followed by another equally reckless. It has been in many parts of the South cruel kindness, and added infinitely to the burdens placed on the transplanted race. Now that the passions of war are allayed by the healing touch of time, and master and slave have learned to adapt themselves to the conditions for which both were unprepared, it would be the wildest folly to upset this hardly gained peace by a return to violent measures. Some of the Democratic papers, disappointed in Mr. Harrison's cautious recommendations in regard to Federal elections, are trying to translate them into secret approval of the Force Bill. It is wholly unnecessary for Mr. Harrison or anyone else to use any doubtful terms on the subject of the negro vote. It is likewise altogether needless to suggest any new plans, or commissions, or methods for "securing the purity and freedom of elections." If that means anything at present it means letting the ignorant and uncivilized element rule the country. Any reasonable person in the 19th Century, whether a candidate for election or not, knows that such a state of affairs is disgraceful to our age and

government. What the South needs is aid to educate her half-barbarous population, white and black, and a strict educational qualification for the rights of suffrage—the only qualification needed.

### DISAFFECTED REPUBLICANS.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), Oct. 6.*—The letter of Mr. Wayne MacVeagh announcing his purpose to vote for Mr. Cleveland, and giving his reasons for so doing, discloses the depths of ignorance into which some educated men are drawn by the bad habit of reading only one side. No other explanation can be given of Mr. MacVeagh's statement that, as a consequence of the new tariff, "labor, believing itself oppressed, soon rose in revolt" after the passage of the McKinley Bill, and that "the farmers, paying more for what they buy, and getting less for what they sell, grow poorer day by day." The lack of familiarity with actual facts revealed in these sentences is amazing. Almost any workingman could have told Mr. MacVeagh that the strike of the Homestead workers had no connection whatever with the tariff, for the wages offered to these workers by the steel company were extraordinarily high even for this favored country. Mr. MacVeagh might readily have discovered also that the strike of the railway switchmen at Buffalo for higher wages was in no way caused by the new tariff, nor the insurrection in Tennessee regarding the employment of convict labor. The man who mentions these events as consequences of the McKinley Bill shows that he must have confined his reading to Democratic newspapers of the very worst variety, and even these he must have read with his mental eyes shut.

*Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), Oct. 8.*—It does not follow, however, that because Mr. MacVeagh's character is without reproach, that because he is sagacious and public-spirited, his political opinions, or, as he justly designates them, his "convictions," are necessarily all and always right. His character, services, and achievements entitle his opinions or convictions to respectful consideration; they do not guarantee that they are not erroneous. Indisputably in politics Mr. MacVeagh speaks as one with authority, but just as indisputably his judgment may be as faulty as his public life is faultless. The Republican party demands a tariff for the Protection of American capital and labor against the ruinous or destructive competition of cheap foreign labor. The Democrats demand that there shall be no tariff, not one cent of duty imposed upon foreign products for Protection; that the tariff shall be for revenue, and for revenue only. "Protection" on the one side and "No Protection" on the other, is the economic question which divides the country into Republicans and Democrats. Whatever obstacles may stand in the way of its realization, the underlying, dominant principle of the Democratic tariff plank of 1892 is Free Trade. Mr. MacVeagh errs again in assuming that the McKinley Act is a true and perfect embodiment of the Republican policy of Protection. It would be that if it had not its manifest defects, which are as apparent to thoughtful Republicans as they are to Mr. MacVeagh; it is commonly conceded that it is not a perfect measure; but it is perceived that its errors can be readily removed, and the act as it is, with all its defects upon its head, is believed by men of shrewdest business judgment to be infinitely better for the country than Free Trade would be.

*Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Oct. 6.*—Judge Gresham is a man of consistency as well as principle, and there is nothing in the position of the two parties that can justify any such action as is imputed to him. The Republican platform of 1892 contains nothing that can be offensive to anyone who stood by the platforms of 1888 and 1884. Its declaration on the tariff differs in no essential point from the one of 1888 or 1884. The same is true of

its declaration in favor of honest elections. The small Free Trade element sloughed off eight years ago. The Democratic platform does, it is true, go much farther in the direction of Free Trade than did any previous Democratic platform, and the commitment in favor of wild-cat money was a radically new departure, but neither of these changes could make it more tasteful to Judge Gresham than in former years. As for the Republican tariff resolution of 1892 it is simply a repetition of those framed and reported by McKinley four and eight years before. No Republican, be he Judge Gresham or any other man, can turn his coat now without bringing self-condemnation. Few men in the party owe more to it than does Judge Gresham. With the exceptions of ex-President Hayes, President Harrison, Mr. Blaine, John Sherman, and Governor McKinley, no other man now living has been so highly honored by the Republican party. His innumerable friends and supporters, scattered throughout the country, will not believe the Democratic stories as anything but Democratic slanders, unless he himself shall confirm them. They will not consent, unless compelled to do so, to bury their beloved and honored friend in a suicide's grave.

*New York Times (Ind.-Dem.), Oct. 7.*—The many Republicans whose convictions are reflected in the statements of Mr. MacVeagh and in the attitude of Judge Gresham have not changed their opinions on the subject of tariff reform in the last twelve years, but they have seen the Republican party drifting away from its position and falling under the control of the protected interests until they have no longer any hope of reform at its hands. They have seen their fears of the evil consequences of the corrupt alliance realized. They can no longer be true to themselves and remain in the party. There is another class of high-minded Republicans who are fairly represented by Mr. Foulke of Indiana. They are for reform, and they still regard administrative reform and the divorce of the civil service from partisan politics as of paramount importance. No class of citizens is more steadfast in its convictions. Until 1884 the Republican party could fairly claim to be more a party of civil service reform than its adversary, but with Blaine as its candidate and with Cleveland as his opponent they could not maintain this claim in the canvass of that year. But in 1888 the party and its candidate made promises which reassured some of these Republicans. Relying upon these promises, Mr. Foulke and many others supported Harrison. The experience of his Administration has bitterly disappointed them, and the methods of the party in the present canvass fill them with disgust. They have not changed, but the party of their former hopes has left them no resource but to work for its defeat in order to satisfy their convictions. The readers of the *Times* will bear witness that in the last twenty years its position and its arguments have not changed on questions of reform in tariff legislation and in methods of administration. It stands where it did, but the Republican party has gone far astray, while the Democratic party has on national issues come substantially to its position.

*Chicago Evening Post (Dem.), Oct. 7.*—Two eminent members of the Republican party, Judge Gresham and Wayne MacVeagh, have made known their intentions to vote for Grover Cleveland; General MacVeagh has formally canceled his allegiance to the party of Harrison and high tariff. It would be a pleasure to observe the same candor and forbearance in the late party associates of these gentlemen as has been shown toward Mr. Curtis and General Sickles. But the painful truth must be recorded that no such exhibition has been made. On the contrary we find both Judge Gresham and General MacVeagh, both men of the highest intellectuality and spotless character, pilloried by a partisan press as objects of suspicion and contempt. Organs which yesterday mentioned their hon-

wed names only with deserved respect to-day exhaust their vocabulary of innuendo and downright vituperation in denouncing them. And the climax of this absurd and contemptible campaign we find in the columns of a local organ whose record as a flopper and a turncoat is at once the jest and the scandal of American journalism. This weather-cock organ has actually the shameless audacity to insinuate that Judge Gresham is not sincere in his declared intention to vote for Cleveland, and, worse still, to assert outright that General MacVeagh is a sorehead office-seeker who has for twelve years been a sulker and a traitor in the Republican camp.

#### THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF. BRITISH OPINION.

*London Times, Sept. 28.*—The declaration of the Democratic Convention at Chicago in favor of a tariff for revenue only was as unqualified as it was unexpected. It contested not only the economical expediency of Protective duties, but the Constitutional competence of the Legislature to impose any duties whatever for any other purpose or to any greater extent than might be required to meet the ordinary charges of government. This policy, if fairly and logically carried out, is not to be distinguished from Free Trade in the practical form in which we are familiar with it. Absolute freedom of trade cannot be said to exist while any duties at all are imposed. But, if "a tariff for revenue only" means anything, it means that the industries heretofore protected must be left to stand or fall on their own merits. From the Protectionist point of view this has been described as "a challenge to the protected industries to a fight of extermination," and Mr. Harrison, in his letter of acceptance, endorsed this description. But, though some Democrats do not shrink from the issue as thus defined, Mr. Cleveland appears to doubt whether it would be safe to go so far. His language is not to be easily reconciled with the broad principles laid down in the Chicago platform. "We wage no exterminating war," he says, "against any American interests. We believe that a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate the fair and careful distribution of the necessary tariff burdens rather than the precipitation of Free Trade." These soothing assurances wind up with the declaration that "the spectre of impossible Free Trade" will not frighten the American electorate into voting against the Democratic party. No doubt Mr. Cleveland's contempt for the exaggerated alarms of the Protectionists is fully justified; but, if he is not right, why should Free Trade be treated as a bogey and pronounced "impossible"? If Protective duties are unconstitutional, as was asserted at Chicago, no financial legerdemain can produce any other "readjustment" than that which would naturally follow the removal of all imposts tending to bolster up particular branches of industry and commerce.

*London Standard, Sept. 28.*—It is clear that the struggle will turn mainly on the sharp antagonism between unmitigated and ferocious Protection and hesitating and qualified Free Trade. Mr. Cleveland takes pains to repudiate altogether the imputation which his opponents try to fasten on him, of seeking to abolish all tariffs save such as are necessary for the purpose of taxation and revenue. "We rely," he says, "on the intelligence of our fellow-countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising the majority of our people is planning the destruction or the injury of American interests, and we know that they cannot be frightened by the spectre of impossible Free Trade." This sentence is a fair sample of the ingenuity with which the combatants on both sides endeavor to avoid coming to a direct issue with each other. No one, we imagine, has suggested that either the Demo-

crats or the Republicans are "planning" the destruction or the injury of American industry. Each aims at benefiting and extending it. The only question is which of the two seems to be going the right way to work to reach that end. Mr. Cleveland evidently perceives that he would be thought to be pursuing a detrimental course were the American people to be persuaded into believing that he and his followers advocate the adoption of Free Trade pure and simple. He says, in another place, that he contemplates "the fair and careful distribution of the necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipitation of Free Trade." The language is a little obscure, for it will signify either that he does not wish to bring about the adoption of absolute Free Trade hastily or prematurely, or that he does not seek ever to establish it in its integrity. Still, the tentative efforts of the Democratic party in that direction are sufficient to present a definite and striking contrast between them and the Republicans, more especially since the latter have associated themselves so conspicuously with the economic theories of Mr. McKinley. Mr. Cleveland alludes bitterly to the selfishness which tries to hold in its unrelenting grasp an unfair advantage over the rest of the community. But the Republicans would doubtless retort that the selfishness is as great on the one side as on the other. No one seriously believes that either Democrats or Republicans are absorbed in studying the general welfare of their country, apart from the welfare of their own class or trade interests.

#### THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

##### RELIGIOUS OPINION.

*Christian Statesman (Pittsburgh), Oct. 8.*—Great speeches are being made by the leading orators of both parties on the issues, but no word is uttered in favor of any question with which the Christian conscience of this country has to do. Already the cry is raised by one of these parties against the other that fraud is contemplated and a secret circular has been exposed which, on the face of it, is very suspicious. It is generally conceded that the State of Indiana was carried by the most bare-faced bribery and fraud four years ago, and now it is claimed the infamous "blocks of five" methods are contemplated by the same party for the State of New York. All this and more is patent to every observing man, and yet a dead silence is maintained even by the large proportion of the religious press. There has scarcely been one word of rebuke to the parties for ignoring the temperance question or the Sabbath question, or for their craven attitude on the public school question. The letters of acceptance have been commented on in religious papers with no unfavorable notice of their silence on these issues. At the same time the Prohibition party has gone before the country on a platform that must commend itself to men of judgment on all the great questions of public policy such as the tariff, money, commerce, etc., etc., while it meets the requirements of all Christian people on the temperance, Sabbath, and common school questions, and falls short in but few particulars of what the most advanced reformers of the day demand. Why, now, in the name of consistency and political righteousness, do not our religious papers and Christian people step forward and rebuke the indifference and infidelity of the political parties which persist in ignoring moral issues? Brethren, let us fling partisanship to the winds and stand by our solemn declarations. We must do it if we ever hope to save our country. Let it be done in this centennial year. Let us have the courage of the great Columbus who sailed out on an unknown sea, believing beyond it there was a better country. We call for pioneers to lead off toward a better country.

*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate, Oct. 6.*—There is proof, positive, direct, emphatic that Mr. Cleveland was elected by the com-

bined influence of the liquor-dealers, Republican liquor-dealers, true to the liquor platform, deserting for the time the Republican party, and voting for a Democratic President, because his past record and his public utterances gave assurance that their interests would not be endangered if elected; while "the present association, after a careful and painful investigation of the record" of Mr. Blaine, made through Mr. Thoman, had proved that he would not be a safe man for them to elect to the Presidency. Hence they chose to place Mr. Cleveland in the White House instead of Mr. Blaine, and they did so. But you say, if the liquor men elected Mr. Cleveland, who elected Mr. Harrison as his successor? I answer again, the liquor-dealers who have the power to make and unmake Presidents at will, and do so, whenever their interests seem to them to demand it. For while Mr. Cleveland was their choice in 1884, they fell out with him before the expiration of his term, and determined to defeat him. They elected Mr. Cleveland once, they defeated him once. They will elect or defeat him at the coming election according to his attitude to the traffic, and this they have infallibly determined long before this time. If both Mr. Harrison and Mr. Cleveland should now to their inquiries "answer in the affirmative (that is, opposed to Prohibition)," it will be hard to determine who will be the coming President, as, in that event, their interests would be safe under either Administration, and hence each member of their association is "at liberty to vote as he deems best." But do not forget "the reserved balance of power" is held by the liquor-dealers at this hour, and this power will decide who is to be the future President of the United States. Now briefly, in view of the above facts, is it not about time that the American people begin to open their eyes to the diabolical reign of the saloon power? A power which controls the machine politics of the nation to that extent that it can make or unmake Presidents at pleasure, will, if not speedily overthrown, soon shake this land from sea to sea, as it increases in magnitude and presumption; and perilous times will come upon the people. We must overthrow the saloon, or it will overthrow the nation.

*Christian Intelligencer (New York), Oct. 5.*—It would be a great gratification to many Christian, philanthropic, and patriotic spirits if voters would deny themselves just once in the indulgence of partisan desires and vote as they feel in regard to the saloon. Suppose that could and should be done in regard to members of the State Legislatures to be elected this fall. Suppose that, for example, the citizens in this State of New York should cast their votes for or against candidates pledged to insert in the present law a clause commanding that in cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over only one license to each thousand of population shall be granted, and in towns and villages only one to each five hundred. That would amply supply the wants of those who demand the personal liberty to drink when and what they please, would largely reduce the number of saloons, and also proportionately reduce the influence of the saloon in politics. In a town we know of which now has over seventy saloons, the number would be reduced to twenty-four. The reduction would be an unspeakable relief, would warrant the observance of a day of special thanksgiving. What do godliness and true patriotism and philanthropy prompt in such a matter?

##### IOWA HISTORY.

*Des Moines Daily News (Proh.), Oct. 6.*—One of the most seductive arguments by which the politician seeks to persuade Prohibitionists to vote against the Cincinnati ticket is the assertion that the Republican party has suffered so much by taking up Prohibition that it is entitled to the votes of Prohibitionists even when it repudiates Prohibition. The story is put in a seductive form. It is related that Iowa Republicanism was on the high wave of prosperity; that then the people by 30,000 majority



decreed the abolition of the saloon; that, in obedience to the popular will, the Republicans took up the issue and that from that time they punished them by steadily reducing their majorities. Pathetic, but not true. The fact is that Prohibition found the Republican party in the minority in Iowa in 1877 and that it raised it to from 30,000 to 50,000 majority in 1888. Then something else destroyed all of this handsome majority in twelve months. And it was not Prohibition. Let history be kept straight. John H. Gear was a minority Governor. Evasion of the temperance question and repeal of the granger railroad legislation had made the Republicans a minority party in 1877, as failure to deal with the railroad question had lost it one branch of the Legislature in the granger period. The temperance question was then taken up in order to save the party, and it saved it. The move to submit the question to the people reflected Gear in 1879 and gave Garfield 78,000 plurality and about 45,000 clear majority in 1880. That majority was increased to 50,000 in 1888 by taking up the railroad issue. The majorities for Smith and Campbell for Railroad Commissioners in 1888 on a Prohibition and anti-monopoly platform mark the highest point Iowa Republicanism has reached since the war period. Since Prohibition restored it to favor, the Republican party has never lost a Legislature; and, in 1885, the Prohibition issue gave it the handsomest legislative majority in both branches it has had since the '60's. What was it that in the twelve months, from November, 1888, to November, 1889, destroyed 50,000 Republican majority and gave Iowa its first Democratic Governor in thirty-five years? Not Prohibition. It was in the platform on which the 50,000 majority was won in 1888—only four years ago, and long after Prohibition was adopted. What then? "The return of the pendulum" and "stamping out the craze" of anti-monopoly policies. At the Chicago Convention of 1888 Chauncey M. Depew was a candidate for the Presidency. So was William B. Allison. Depew was told that no railroad President could be elected President of the United States, because of the opposition of the Northwestern States. Then Mr. Depew announced that if he could not be nominated, no man from a "granger" State should be. Indiana had never been a "granger" State, and New York's "big four," Depew, Platt, Hiscock, and Miller, made Benjamin Harrison the nominee by throwing New York's great vote to him at the critical time. The most infamous slander ever conceived in the heart of a lying politician is the assertion that Prohibition injured the Republican party in Iowa. It is a willful calumny on the tongues of the smart politicians and a shallow piece of sophistry among the groundlings. No honest man of brains will demean himself by uttering so palpable a falsehood. For every German in the river counties who left the Republicans on account of Prohibition, an anti-monopoly farmer in the interior, or jobber, had come into its ranks up to four years ago.

#### THE SALOONS OF HOMESTEAD.

*New York Christian at Work*, Oct. 6.—One of the extras issued by the *New York Tribune* during the present campaign bears the title, "Homestead Photographed; Results of a Special Investigation Conducted in the Interests of Truth." The report gives the cost of living at Homestead, rents, the wages of workmen, the ownership of homes, the indebtedness of the workers to the steel company, and of the company to the workers, and the kind of homes occupied by the men in the mills. In our opinion one paragraph in this report is worth more than all the rest, "in the interests of truth," as a revelation of the actual source of the labor troubles at Homestead and elsewhere. This paragraph reads in part as follows: "There are saloons on or near almost every prominent corner in Homestead, perhaps forty in all, and their owners are growing rich. One of the saloon-keepers wears diamonds, is regarded as a 'high roller' in one of Pittsburgh's expensive sporting

clubs, and owns much property. He is a brawny fellow, and I asked him if he had ever worked in the mills. 'Not I,' said he. 'Why should I? I have over 3,000 of Carnegie's men working for me.' His meaning was plain. The hard-working men contributed from their earnings to this 'sporting gent's' board every month of their lives. . . . Beer is the common beverage of the masses in Homestead. Homestead has a population of 10,000, and there is not a book-store in the town. . . . There is not even a circulating library, nor a public reading-room, nor a club. . . . The steel mills and the saloons monopolize a large part of the mental and physical faculties of the community." The value of this testimony lies partly in the fact that it is given in an incidental way and without reference to its bearing on the temperance question. But one must be dull indeed not to see the significance of these statements. *A town with forty saloons and not one bookstore—what comment is needed on that?*

#### POLICY OF MR. GLADSTONE'S ORGAN.

*London Speaker*, Oct. 1.—We are glad to see that the *Methodist Times*, commenting upon our proposals on the subject of licensing reform, promises, on behalf of the temperance party, hearty coöperation with those who are anxious that some measure other than the "Direct Veto" should be brought forward by the Government. In other quarters, too, there are signs of a desire to do something effectual, and at once, instead of confining all attempts at reform to the advocacy of a popular plebiscite on the question of absolute Prohibition. We can only trust that the discussion which has taken place in these pages will prove useful, and that its fruits may be seen in the introduction of a real measure of reform before the present Parliament has grown much older. It is a pity, however, that Mr. Caine and other members of the United Kingdom Alliance should still cling to the delusion that those who propose reforms are, in some occult manner, the enemies of the Alliance. As we have said, we are prepared to work with the Alliance in pursuit of the ends which both reformers and Prohibitionists have in common, and we have no desire to hinder them in their attempt to secure the Direct Veto. Are the members of the Alliance prepared to work with us—that is, with the men who seek immediate reform because they do not believe in the possibility of early or even eventual Prohibition? We are glad to think, from the utterances in the *Methodist Times*, and in other quarters also, that there is at least a possibility of this coöperation between the two sections of the opponents of the drink traffic. If it should really be arrived at, we shall have gone far towards crippling the power for evil possessed by "the trade."

#### FOREIGN MATTERS.

##### END OF THE VENEZUELAN WAR.

*New York Herald*, Oct. 8.—The revolution in Venezuela is practically at an end, and the legalist chieftain has conquered. The news of Crespo's triumph is not of a surprising nature. That he would ultimately prove victorious was a foregone conclusion. Like in other South American republics, the conflict in Venezuela was brought about by the ambition of its President. Palacio was not content with his legal term of office. Power was so sweet to him that he wished to retain it even if he trampled upon the Constitution. If he could not himself keep the Presidency his object was to put a puppet in his place who would do as he was ordered. This dictatorial tendency on the part of Palacio was fully understood by leading Venezuelan politicians some months before the expiration of his term, and they set about to thwart him in his schemes. Among his most formidable opponents were Crespo and ex-President Rojas Paul. The latter had at first been held high in Palacio's favor, but was too strong and popular a

leader to countenance if the dictatorial plot was to be consummated. It did not take long, therefore, for Palacio to find a pretext to banish him. Paul went to Trinidad. There his followers rallied around him and prepared to upset the arrangements of the despot. The exiled leader appealed to Crespo to join him, and the latter did so solely through patriotic motives. According to Venezuelan law the President is chosen by a majority of a Federal Council, which is elected by Congress and consists of one Senator and one Deputy for each of the political divisions of the Republic. Certain changes in the Constitution had been submitted to the people and carried. These involved a return to the former division of States, and regulated the choosing of a Chief Executive. Palacio claimed that the new Constitution should go into effect before his term expired. His opponents insisted that the election of his successor should precede the putting of the new laws into operation. When the intentional absence of Congressmen of the opposition party prevented the quorum necessary to elect a Federal Council Palacio, furious at the frustration of his schemes, threw off all attempts at further evasion and proclaimed himself Dictator. It was then that Crespo actively took the field against him, while Paul aided the rebels with money and advice. The fight has been long drawn out and disastrous, but Crespo for months has had it in his power to crush the gang of conspirators who assumed power when Palacio was forced to flee. Caracas would long since have fallen had the insurgent leader been willing to bring his guns to bear upon it. But Caracas is the home of Crespo. It shelters his wife and family. It is filled with public buildings that are the pride of the Republic. Crespo's policy was to wait until the divided forces of the enemy became so weakened by dissensions that surrender would be imperative. This point has been reached, and the Crespists have won. Their victory is the victory of the people.

#### THE PROPOSED INCREASE OF GERMAN'S ARMAMENT.

*New York Record and Guide*, Oct. 8.—Observers of the political situation in Europe are disquieted over the considerable addition contemplated by the German Government to its army. It is proposed, according to semi-official reports, to reduce the period of actual service to two years, though without reducing the legal liability to a longer period, and it is therefore intended to keep 75,000 more men actually in barracks. The artillery, moreover, is to be enlarged, and some other reforms introduced, the object of all being to raise the forces at the instant disposal of the Kaiser more nearly to a level with the forces which might in certain contingencies invade Germany. These changes will involve, it is stated, an increased expenditure of from \$17,000,000 to \$20,000,000 per annum. These statements are accompanied by rumors not so well supported that the Austrian Parliament also will be asked to sanction a large increase in the military expenditure. The gravity of these reported facts arises from the circumstance that both Emperors, if about to ask for increased appropriations, will do so unwillingly. They must know that France and Russia are straining every nerve for the superiority in armaments, and that to abstain from equaling them or even to delay in equaling them would be culpable imprudence. On no other ground, it is thought, would the two best-informed persons in Europe on this subject prepare to convince unwilling parliaments by facts and figures that the insecurity is great enough to justify or indeed to compel further heavy sacrifices. Millions of pounds are considered serious things on the continent, and neither sovereign desires to borrow freely or to land his treasury in the position of a permanent deficit. The dangers indicated by this line of argument are, however, rather for the future than for the present. If they exist the speculators and bankers have not perceived them, for the money-centres remain un-

disturbed by political menaces. Probably the course of events most carefully to be watched in the immediate future will be the progress of the Austrian currency reform. The time is now approaching for the finance operations provided by the new laws. In order to avoid making too onerous an appeal to the money market all at once, it is commonly expected that the Austrian Finance Minister will postpone his scheme for converting his 5 per cent. bonds, and confine his operations just now to a gold loan of 100,000,000 florins for minting purposes. Within the past few weeks the Austro-Hungarian Bank has received 30,000,000 florins, mostly in American eagles, which will help the Government out. In the meantime the Hungarian Finance Minister will abstain from a gold loan. He has already hoarded about 50,000,000 florins in gold, and has the advantage of a surplus of 30,000,000 florins on the fiscal year just closed, so that he is fully provided with gold for the Hungarian mint.

*Dispatch from Berlin, Oct. 10.*—A special correspondent in Germany has had an interview with Eugen Richter, the famous leader of the Freisinnige party, on the subject of the pending Military Bill, which proposes to enlist 243,000 men yearly, for two years of service, instead of 162,000 yearly for a three years' term, the object being gradually to increase the reserve until the numerical strength of the German army equals that of France. Richter declares that the bill is absolutely unjustifiable. It would cause an enormous increase of taxation. It provides nominally for 50,000 additional recruits yearly, but really for 75,000, which must be supplied from the so-called Ersatz Reserve. But, certain exemptions being excluded, the Ersatz Reserve will furnish only 35,000 men. It is therefore apparently intended to draft to the colors men suffering from bodily defects such as deafness, stammering, shortsightedness, deficient teeth, stiff limbs, persons who have lost a finger, etc. In other words, cripples are to compose more than one-half of the new recruits. They will present a fine spectacle on review. Furthermore, all Germany will not suffice to provide the necessary additional officers, non-commissioned officers, and barrack accommodation for the increased force. The military authorities themselves, added Richter, are divided in opinion as to the necessity of the new law. For all these reasons it is not likely that the bill will pass, unless the Government brings forward some weighty reasons which it has been holding in reserve to convince Parliament. Not even the Clerical-Conservative alliance can otherwise carry the bill. If the Emperor approved the bill in all its details, Chancellor Von Caprivi would doubtless dissolve the Reichstag if the measure were rejected. Otherwise, the Chancellor would resign. The bill would be equivalent to an unbearable blood tax. It would involve in the end the exhaustion of German finances.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE COLUMBIAN CELEBRATION.

*New York Sun, Oct. 11.*—The vast majority of the schoolboys who paraded yesterday are descendants of immigrants who came to this country within the last generation, or, at most, since 1846. In numbers they were not many less than the whole population of the town at the time of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the Republic. All of them are the descendants of immigrants who came to this country within the last two hundred and fifty years, the two or three hundred Indian boys from the Carlisle Training School alone excepted. The only representatives of the original and aboriginal Americans in all that vast procession were these few red-skinned lads. Yet all these many thousands of boys are intensely American in spirit. Their interest is in America and not in the lands from which their forefathers came and where many of them were themselves born. Their speech is the

English language, and they want to use no other. All other tongues are foreign to these boys as separating those who speak them from the complete Americanization which has been effected in their own case. This feeling is so strong in them that sometimes it establishes a gulf of separation between parents and children which is painful to the elders. The speech and with it the traditions of the fathers are European. The speech and the aspirations of the boys are American, and to them inability to use our language is a deplorable deficiency. At the great Centennial celebration this complete and fervid American sentiment was made conspicuous, and it was the most hopeful and the most impressive demonstration of that great commemoration. At this Columbus celebration it is even more striking in its manifestation, and most of all among the boys who paraded yesterday so proudly and so enthusiastically. They are of many races by blood, but they are all Americans and the most patriotic of Americans. A fine lot of boys they are, too. They marched vigorously and in beautiful order. They were well dressed, hearty, happy, sturdy fellows. No one could look at them as they passed by in their admirably aligned columns without taking an optimistic view of the future of this city and this republic.

*New York Times, Oct. 11.*—Certainly New York has not presented at any time since the discovery of America a spectacle in the least comparable with that which it yesterday exhibited. The afternoon was perfect for sight-seeing, and both the stranger and the New Yorker found the city a sight to see. It was a surprise to everybody who was inured to the sordid and private-spirited life of New York to find, in the celebration of 1889, that the whole population, excepting only the richest, could join to make successful an enterprise that involved the credit of the city. But the Centennial of 1889, last as it was in the series of centennials that began at Philadelphia in 1876, and one of the most successful of them all, was a mere rehearsal, as it now seems, of that which we see whenever we take our walks abroad. This year 5th avenue is shamed or stimulated into emulating the patriotic enthusiasm of Avenue A, and the brownstone district shows as distinctly as the tenement house district that something out of the common is going on. It is by no means so profuse in decoration, and it is safe to say that throughout New York the interest of its citizens in the Columbian celebration, as shown by the extent to which they have decorated their homes, is inversely as their incomes. This is in itself a very good thing, for the reason that this is a government of the majority, and that very many more people live in tenement houses than in brownstone fronts. As we have said before, the best result of any casual and occasional exhibition of public spirit and civic pride and unity on the part of the people of the city of New York is the earnest it furnishes that these qualities may be aroused in all the people, so as to give them such an interest in the order, the cleanliness, the livableness, and the embellishment of the city as may eventually react upon the Municipal Government. If sporadic outbreaks of public spirit are not converted into a chronic epidemic, so to speak, of local patriotism and desire for good government, then the fault is not with the spirit of the people, but with those who undertake, or who ought to undertake, to organize this spirit into an effective working force.

*New York Evening Post, Oct. 10.*—If anybody blames Columbus for not constructing a continent out of his imagination when he sighted the shore of San Salvador, or later when he passed through the channel which separates Trinidad from Venezuela, the public indulge in no such refinements. To the common understanding he went forth burdened with the conception that there was another half of the world lying to the west of Europe, and that he could find it if anybody would give him ships and provisions. The result answered this supposed expectation. The great-

est achievement of modern times thus appears to the greater part of mankind as the result of almost miraculous prevision. The fable of George Washington and his hatchet, or that of William Tell and the apple, or that of Pocahontas saving the life of John Smith, never had a tithe or a hundredth part of the currency of Columbus's resolve to find the unknown half of the world which was to balance the known half and prevent it from being as lop-sided as Ptolemy and his successors had made it out. If we seek to account for the present great showing of popular appreciation of Columbus, we need look no farther. Is this appreciation in any degree misplaced? We think not. Mistaken it may be in the particular mentioned, but not misplaced. The greatness of the Genoese discoverer stands first on all the pages of his history, and this is not obscured even if selfishness and sordid motives are manifest here and there. The literature of the quadricentennial has brought every fact relating to Columbus into blazing light. We know all his weaknesses as well as his strength. We know that he was one of a group of adventurous sailors in an age of discovery, and that he was, like the rest of them, bent on making his fortune and getting a title if he could. But we know also that he was the keenest observer of his time, that he was abounding in resources, that he was equal to every emergency (some of them being of the most perplexing and desperate kind), and that in perseverance he never had a superior in any walk of life. It was fitting that such a combination of qualities should be rewarded with the stupendous consequences that attended them, the full import of which he was not to know, but which we know and now celebrate in the fullness of our admiration and gratitude.

#### A MARVEL OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITY.

*London Saturday Review, Sept. 24.*—The question of the irrigation of Lower Egypt is now, owing to the high Nile, attracting increasing attention. Under these circumstances it can hardly fail to interest our readers to have recalled to their minds the theory connected with the name of Mr. Cope Whitehouse as to the locality of Lake Mœris. Briefly, this was described by Herodotus, who wrote, moreover, of what he had himself seen, as a lake not far from Memphis (Cairo), some 450 miles in circumference, and fifty fathoms deep, full of fish of twenty-two species, used as a receptacle for the surplus waters of the Nile in flood, whence, when the Nile was low, sufficient water could be drawn to raise the river level again to the height required for the continued supply of Lower Egypt. Of this marvel of human ingenuity and industry Herodotus could find no words adequate to express his admiration, excelling, as it did, in his opinion, the Labyrinth, which again excelled all the Pyramids together, though any one of these was a match for the greatest works of Greece. Diodorus Siculus described the lake in almost similar terms, and Strabo, Pliny, and Mutianus all testified to its existence, while the Ptolemaic map gives a representation of it, not, indeed, indicating such enormous dimensions, but still indicating a vast body of water to the south and west of the Fayoum. Careful collation of all the old accounts enabled Mr. Whitehouse, as he thought, to fix the latitude and longitude of this abyss before he ever set foot in Egypt, and whether or not what he found was the site of the ancient Lake Mœris, this much is incontestable—namely, that he found a vast depression in the hills towards the Libyan desert, the depth and extent of which had never been suspected even by those who had tracked across it. This depression is known as the Wady Raiyan, and lies to the south and west of the modern province known as the Fayoum, from which it is separated by a narrow ridge. Herodotus described Lake Mœris as having its greatest length from north to south. This would be true of either the Fayoum or the Wady Raiyan separately (this latter having a singular prong of great length, called the Wady Muallah,



stretching away towards the southeast), and it would be equally true if, as is probable from the dimensions given, the lake covered both the Fayoum and Wady Raiyan together. If the entrance from the Nile Valley at El Lahun is not altogether artificial, the whole double basin was probably originally a great natural backwater for the water of the Nile in high flood. Mr. Whitehouse considers that the Fayoum was in great measure reclaimed when the Bahr Jusuf was made and dams erected at El Lahun, presumably between B.C. 1500 and 1800, and certainly not later than the Hyksos period; and in the name Bahr Jusuf, or Canal of Joseph, and the persistent Mahomedan tradition that the canal was made by the patriarch Joseph, he sees evidence that these great reclamation works were carried on during Joseph's premiership, and very likely in the main by the Israelites. There can be little doubt that Goshen, where they dwelt, was this district.

#### HOW TO DEAL WITH BANDITS.

*Minneapolis Journal*, Oct. 6.—At a deplorable loss of useful lives, another viperous brood of evil-doers has been annihilated in Kansas. The Dalton gang exploited their talents once too often, and the valor and determination of the people of Coffeyville have minified the number of bank and train robbers by five. There was some good shooting done yesterday, and it is only to be regretted that all the robber bands of the Western country could not have been focussed in Coffeyville for execution at the same hour. Missouri is responsible for the genesis and development of the most daring and brutal highwaymen who ever cursed this country. And when these hideous products of Missouri atmosphere are bagged or shot down it is usually in some other State than Missouri. Missouri owes it to herself and to the country to minimize this tendency of her population to predatory violence. Such men as the Daltons should be hunted and shot down like wild animals, for they have outlawed themselves and made themselves public enemies. In this State, when the Younger raid took place, there was unwarranted mercy shown to the gang. These men know nothing of the quality of mercy. Witness the cruel wrecking of a railway train in the Southwest the other day. Where can sparing mercy come in for such wretches as these? It is time that this country should make an end of organized gangs of bank and train robbers. Julius Cæsar set a good example when he used the forces of the Government to annihilate the Cilician pirates. He did annihilate them, and lined the seacoast with the crucified miscreants. Modern American society should be as capable of protecting itself against lawlessness.

#### THE LATE GENERAL POPE.

*M. M. Trumbull in the Open Court (Chicago)*, Oct. 6.—And so, General Pope is dead. I knew him well, Horatio! He was one of the misfits of the great war; the right man in the wrong place, a little magniloquent captain whose very words conspired against him. His contempt of his own generals came back to him, if not in treason, at least in disobedience. In resentment they gave him sinister support, his campaign that had so much martial promise in it failed, and his imperial proclamation fell to the grade of bombast. General Pope was neither a great man nor a great commander, but he was a greater man and a more skillful general than present history thinks he was. He was not a man to be loved, but hated rather by those whom he commanded; he was overbearing and insulting; vaunting and theatrical in his writing and in speech, harshly critical of all other men. He was generally disliked, but he was a brave man and a fighting general. He had a notion that when in a time of war the Government gave him the command of so many hundred or so many thousand soldiers, it was his duty to take them somewhere and fight somebody. I remember taking a night march with him in

the summer of '61, when he had only 600 men. He had learned that a rebel force was in camp some twenty-five miles away, and although it was bed-time when he heard of it, he made us march all night to find the enemy. He drove their pickets in before the sun was risen, dispersed them, and captured their camp before breakfast time; in fact it was the enemy's breakfast we devoured. When he had 60,000 men he had the same opinion still, that he ought to fight somebody, and had his officers all been inspired with a like belief, his Virginia campaign would not have ended in disaster. He never hunted reasons for not fighting. The roads were always good enough for him to march on, and he thought that bad weather was just as bad for the enemy as for him.

#### THE LOCOMOTIVE AT GOLGOTHA.

*Paris Petit Journal*, Sept. 9.—The completion of the railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem will give new life to that corner of the Orient. When Palestine had to submit to the Ottoman yoke, it became a poor and petty province, preserving as a last reminder of its past naught but the sad satisfaction of seeing every year some caravans of pilgrims coming to it, drawn thither by the tomb of Christ. Still it must not be thought that life is completely extinct in this little quarter of the East. Hold out a hand to Syria and Palestine and these provinces will renew their youth. The best proof of their vitality is that they are growing. Jerusalem is to-day a town of 80,000 inhabitants, while ten years ago it had hardly 40,000. At the present moment there are 600 houses in process of construction in the city. Jaffa, for its part, has 40,000 inhabitants. One detail will show the profound economic revolution that this railway will bring about in Palestine. At present it takes thirty hours to go by caravan from Jaffa to Jerusalem. By the railway you will be able to go the same distance in three hours. The road is fifty-six miles long. Two branches are being built from Ramleh, one to Nabloos, in antiquity Sychem, the old capital of Samaria, distant from Ramleh thirty-two miles. The other branch will go to Gaza, forty-eight miles from Ramleh. The Nabloos branch will be connected with lines to Damascus and Syria, and the Gaza branch will eventually be extended to El-Arich, on the frontier of Egypt. The sleepy inhabitants in the neighborhood of Golgotha will, after the 26th of this month, be awakened from their slumbers by hearing the guard cry out: "Jerusalem! All off here!"

#### HUXLEY AS A BIBLE CRITIC.

*Piccadilly (London)*, Sept. 29.—There is one most important question touching Old Testament criticism which I should like to ask. Is Professor Huxley a Hebrew scholar? I notice that he objects to the rendering of the word *bara*, "not on the ground of scholarship, but of common sense." He once kindly alluded to the reader in a former essay as "the untutored, if noble, savage of common sense." He there warns the man who is "untutored" in special knowledge against applying "common sense" to a scientific subject; but he has now no hesitation in applying it to a question of pure scholarship. Are we seriously to understand that a leading scientific light, to whom accuracy is as the breath of his nostrils, has had the hardihood to criticise the greatest book in the world without having first acquainted himself with the language in which it is written? It may be so, but it sounds almost incredible. By all means let the Bible be open to criticism, and let us get as near to the actual truth as we can at this distance of time; but an airy disposal of these things, drawn second-hand apparently from German authors and tossed into a magazine, will scarce weigh with thinking men. "Of all the dangerous mental habits, that which schoolboys call 'cocksureness' is probably the most perilous." Thus wrote Professor Huxley in his younger, and I had almost said wiser days. Flippancy of phrase and hasty gen-

eralizations will hardly offer a path to those who wish to learn the mystery of life, and the habit of mind which explains everything away by a parallelogram of forces will not help the ordinary searcher after truth. Let us grant that many things in the Bible did not happen exactly in the way they are related, what does it profit us to have them hurled in our teeth as physical impossibilities? Perhaps Troy was not taken precisely according to the gospel of Homer and Virgil, but I strongly suspect that Troy was taken all the same. It is a pity that Professor Huxley has not been content to have aided in proving the existence of the Aurohippus and the Aurohippus, and such interesting creatures, instead of hastily rushing into a province which is not his own. His unstinted praise of the Bible, however, regarding it as a mere epic, serves to show how immeasurably finer it is than any other. M. Renan's denial of Godhead to Christ has only brought into relief the divinity of his manhood, and even when the writings and personalities of religion have been divested by philosophers of all supernatural associations, we shall then only realise more fully what a noble monument our fathers have handed to us, and how much more valuable to man as a practical guide to life is this strange and beautiful mingling of inspiration, poetry, history, and fiction than all the destructive criticism in the world.

#### BABIES.

*New York Medical Times*.—According to that bright little magazine, *Baby*, a baby is born at every beat of the human heart. That is more than one for every tick of the clock. These living jewels, as the poet calls babies, dropped unstained from heaven, take wings and fly back whence they came, one for every minute of the day. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 between 38,000,000 and 40,000,000 living jewels are dropped into this cold world. The proportion of female births to male births is as 100 to 90, so that between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 more girls are born in the world each year than boys. In round numbers, 5,000,000 babies never live long enough to talk, 5,000,000 more never have a chance to walk and 5,000,000 more never get old enough to go to school. Professor Proctor figured that if from a single pair each husband and wife had married at the age of twenty-one for 5,000 years the population of the earth would now be, if there had been no deaths, 2,199,915 followed by 144 ciphers. When twins arrived in Artemus Ward's family somebody called it an episode. "Yes," said Artemus, "two episodes, weighing about eighteen pounds jintly." *Baby* does not calculate the number of episodes each year.

#### OBITUARY.

##### TENNYSON.

*Edmund C. Stedman, in the New York Tribune*, Oct. 7.—In the death of Tennyson we have lost, bearing in mind his combination of the expression of beauty with the expression of thought, the greatest and most national of English poets since Byron. Before all others he was the representative poet of the imperial Victorian period—as much so as Pope, with his lesser genius, was the poetic leader of the less historic Queen Anne's time. The Victorian period, so far as its distinctively idyllic art and literature are concerned, ended, we might say, with the third quarter of our century, though the aged Queen still holds the throne, having outlived her own time. Browning, the only one of Tennyson's contemporaries equal to him in intellectual power, seems to me rather the forerunner of a new era than the representative of his own. For all his striking, but peculiar dramatic quality, and his lyrical gift so fine at its best, I do not think he was a greater poet than Tennyson; since he became utterly indifferent to the expression of beauty, and his thought might prove to be really no profounder, to have no more insight, than the

noble thought of Tennyson—if expressed with the latter's matchless clearness and simplicity.

The purest artistic excellence of the recent English muse took its note from the exquisite early lyrics, ballads, and idylls of Tennyson. They seemed, besides, just as original as exquisite, at their date of production; and before all poets of the English-speaking world had caught their method. Who can forget how their charm and novelty thrilled us when they slowly made their way to the American public of forty years ago? No one who did not begin with Tennyson before the date of "Maud," and then follow him along, can fully understand his influence—or do justice to the force and richness of his song. His minstrelsy blended the truth to nature, the high elevated thought, of Wordsworth, with the unrivaled style derived from Milton and Keats.

Yes, if art in English poetry was reborn with Keats, it was confirmed and matured by Tennyson. The latter's blank-verse—and that greatest of all measures is the test of an English master—is just as individual, just as characteristic, as the blank-verse of Shakespeare, of Milton, or of Wordsworth and Bryant. In fact, then, he added a fourth order of blank-verse to our rhythmical architecture.

His shortcomings were just as manifest as his greatness, but not out of keeping with the spirit of his age. In imagination he certainly fell short of Wordsworth's most elevated mood. He failed, over and over again, in dramatic efforts, and the generally undramatic tenor of his work was confirmed by his lifelong seclusion—his intimacy with nature rather than with man. In sweep and fervor, and superb intensity, he was less than Byron—and show me any poet of our time who is not! But in the synthetic and even combination of poetic equivalents of a high order, and in artistic perfection, united, as I say, with a certain intellectual breadth and wisdom, he excelled either of those two predecessors, and, I think, his more dramatic compeer.

His art had one quality rarely absent from the greatest art. He appealed to both the select few and the multitude, on one side or the other. It has been unnecessary, at all events, to establish schools and classes, in his lifetime, for its interpretation.

"In Memoriam" alone would place him above all others as the chief and characteristic Victorian poet. It embodied, with noble and serene harmony, and with a then unwonted but most effective form, the newest learning, the most advanced speculative thought, the tenderest emotion, and the most intelligent religion and aspiration, of the years when it was written—and that date was the very culmination of the period, and of the ripeness of his genius. It showed his broad, progressive studies; his innate religious mould. Tennyson was, in thought and faith, conservatively liberal—of the school of Maurice, Kingsley, and the like. English above all! English in phrase, person, knowledge of and love for outdoor nature, truth-telling, loyalty, impatience of bearing.

Richard Henry Stoddard, in the *New York Mail and Express*, Oct. 8.—If the laws by which the World of Song is governed were as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians were declared to be, the immortality of "The Idylls of the King" would be certain. But as these laws are in a state of perpetual alteration and abrogation, it is easy to anticipate but impossible to predict the verdict of posterity. They are beautiful poems—one may say they are great poems,—the conception of each is so noble and the execution so perfect, but the kind which they illustrate and illuminate is so largely an individual one that its vitality has still to be determined. To our admiring eyes they lack nothing that is necessary to insure poetic longevity. . . . Make what deductions we may, and the most critical make but few, the fact remains that Lord Tennyson was a beautiful poet, a very beautiful poet, in that his poetry was always poetical, glorious in conception and, exquisite in execu-

tion, as refined as it was manly, simple, sensuous, passionate. There are great names on the beauroll of the illustrious poets of England, but not many greater than the name of Alfred, Lord Tennyson.

*New York Evening Post*, Oct. 5.—In Tennyson the poet was exhaustive of the man to a remarkable degree. He existed for the general public only as a poet. He stood at the opposite extreme from Byron's engrossing personality. The man behind the poet was a mystery—an inviolable shade which vulgar curiosity essayed to grasp in vain. His aloofness was of a kind that makes Emerson seem in comparison the most sociable of men. In his youth he had great capacity for friendship within narrow bounds. At Cambridge he was one of Whewell's men, and among these he found his early friends, Arthur Hallam chief, Fitzgerald, the translator of Omar Khayyám, the "Old Fitz" of one of the most lovely poems of his later life, Milnes, Trench, Maurice, Spedding, and "the lost light of those dawn-golden times," the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, to whom, with his wife, Thackeray wrote those delightful letters that were published in 1887. With Thackeray and Carlyle he had friendliest relations further on, and with Gladstone all along from the time when Hallam was their common friend. He was dining with Thackeray when his little girl asked him why he didn't write books like "Nicholas Nickleby." It was preparatory to an introduction to him that Carlyle described him to a friend as "sitting upon a dung-heap surrounded by innumerable dead dogs"—his "Ænone" and similar poems. He lived a bachelor life in London, smoking and dreaming, for many years, at first much straitened in his means. He was past forty when he was married to a daughter of Henry Selwood, and niece of Sir John Franklin, an invalid for many years. Two sons, Hallam and Lionel, came of this marriage. Lionel, who had married a daughter of the poet Frederick Locker, died in 1886. Soon after his marriage Tennyson made himself a beautiful home at Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Later, to seclude himself more perfectly from social and curious invasion, he made a summer home in Surrey, "a lordly pleasure-house." Oxford gave him the degree of D. C. L. in 1865, and his own Cambridge Trinity made haste to do the same. In 1869 he was made an honorary fellow of Trinity, and his bust was placed in the College library. In December, 1883, he was made Baron Tennyson of Aldworth, Sussex, and Freshwater, Isle of Wight. There was never a more purely literary life, and never a literary life confined more closely to a single line of work. Many poets have written a good deal of prose, at least with their left hand. Tennyson confined himself to poetry with a tenacity and exclusiveness strangely matched by the opposing genius of his time. He was devoted to ideal excellence. He was not easily satisfied with his own performance, but ever returned upon it with a critic's eye and a courageous hand. No other poet has made so many changes in his published works. By this sign he was preëminently the artist among poets. The spontaneous conception was wrought out with infinite patience. Every cadence, every word was challenged and assayed. The result was a unique external beauty and perfection, while of high imagination and delightful fancy, soaring thoughts and earnest purpose, there was never any lack in the full tide of his career.

#### SOME TRIBUTES, FROM THE BRITISH BARDS AND THE AMERICAN PRESS.

*New York Sun*, Sept. 8.—"Don't let the awkward squad fire over my grave," said Burns. The awkward squad is firing over Tennyson's grave. Sir Edwin Arnold, Mr. Lewis Morris, Mr. Alfred Austin, three of the aspirants for the laureateship, have lapsed into elegy. They have produced three pieces of sickening doggerel which ought to be punished with solitary imprisonment for life, or com-

pulsory reading of their own works. Mr. Morris asks:

Dear friend and honored master, art thou dead?

Undoubtedly Tennyson is dead, Mr. Morris. Haven't you heard of it? And you have given new reason why his death should be deplored. "I am Merlin, I am dying, I am Merlin who followed the gleam," remarks Mr. Austin. Mr. Merlin can't die, Mr. Austin. Vivian is probably making the old man's life unhappy now by reading your verses to him in the forest of Brocelande or Bredigan. Sir Edwin Arnold's elegy is not only the worst piece of verse produced since the time of Amos Cottle, but it is as bad as anything else that he has written. It surpasses his lines on Matthew Arnold, whom Omaha regards as the author of "The Light of Asia":

And praise, abounding praise, and fame's faint starlight,  
Lamping thy tuneful soul to that large noon  
Where thou shalt choir with angels.

Starlight lamping to noon is good. It reminds you of the touching line, "Twas evening, and the setting sun was slowly rising in the west." Then you have "far light" to rhyme with "star light," an accommodation not absolutely new. How much better it would have been for the author to say "Flame's surface car light, Besides the splendor of the plenilune." We are aware that the Lawsons of the *London Telegraph* feel a pride in saying with Day & Martin, "Lawk, sirs, we keeps a poet," but why did he feel called upon to compose a piece about Tennyson? Why did Morris and Austin, for that matter? We recognize that they have a place with Alaric Attila Watts and Bloodgood Cutter, and other sceptred sovereigns of song. But a man like Tennyson ought to be respected even by candidates for the laureateship. And why will they try to write elegies? "Dear God," as Mr. Robert Stevenson would say, "Dear God, men, why do you do it?" Will not a fine tooth comb and a piece of paper afford a sufficient escape for all your yearnings for melody?

*Col. Elliott F. Shepard's tribute* (*New York Mail and Express*).—His was the soul poetic. His the eye in which resided and flashed the fire of the faculty divine. His the harp æolian, whose singing strings changed all that breathed upon them into music. Blessed and divine gift! The muse trembling with a supernal afflatus. How generous the boon conferred when God sends such a one among us to wake our souls from the sleep of selfishness and conduct our trembling feet into the ivory palace where Love is throned and crowned.

*Louisville Commercial*.—Tennyson comes nearer the standard of Shakespeare than any of the great singers who came between the two. "In Memoriam" is the greatest lyric poem in any language. After "Paradise Lost" there is nothing of epic dignity in English verse but the "Idylls of the King." In the hands of Tennyson the musical quality of the English language was first demonstrated. What Shelley suggested and Keats attempted Tennyson accomplished.

*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*.—It is difficult to criticise Tennyson's poetry. One is apt to become too deeply absorbed in the beauties of the expression to justly test the thought expressed. The sheerest blade may be hid in the costliest sheath, the purest diamond in the lapidary's most careful work.

*Cincinnati Times-Star*.—For many years his poems were more widely read and admired than those of any other living poet, with the possible exception of Longfellow. A record of the volumes drawn from the English circulating libraries, published a few years ago, showed that the American bard had more readers than the laureate among the latter's own countrymen, but such tests are not conclusive.

*Hartford Post*.—His poetry speaks for itself.

*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.—Tennyson's place will take long to fill.



## Index to Periodical Literature.

## AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Columbus (Christopher), The Real Character of. A. P. Dunlop. *Arena*, Oct., 18 pp. With Portraits.  
 Sothorn (Edward H.). Mildred Aldrich. *Arena*, Oct., 15 pp. Illus. Sketch of the famous actor.  
 Tiffin (Edward)—Ohio's Early Governors. Isaac Smucker. *National Mag.*, Oct., 4 pp.  
 Whitier's Autobiography. *Our Day*, Oct., 5 pp.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

- "As You Like It," The Ethics of. C. A. Wurtzburg. *Poet-Lore*, Oct., 6 pp.  
 Bacon vs. Shakespeare. In the Tribunal of Literary Criticism. Part I. Brief for the Plaintiff. Section IV. Internal Evidence. Edwin Reed. *Arena*, Oct., 18 pp.  
 Browning (Robert) as the Poet of the Democracy. Prof. Oscar D. Triggs. *Poet-Lore*, Oct., 9 pp.  
 Dante's Claim to Poetic Eminence. Samuel D. Davies. *Poet-Lore*, Oct., 8 pp.  
 "Faust" (Goethe's), The Essence of. Philip H. Erbes. *Poet-Lore*, Oct., 7 pp.  
 Gradation and Courses of Study, The Evils of. George P. Brown. *Public-School Jour.*, Oct., 3 pp.  
 Musical Conductors (Some). Joseph Bennett, Musical Critic of the *Daily Telegraph*. *English Illus. Mag.*, Oct., 7 pp. With Portraits.  
 University of California. Millicent W. Shinn. *Overland*, Oct., 20 pp. Illus. Descriptive.  
 "Winter's Tale" (Shakespeare's), A Study of. Considered in Connection with Greene's "Pandosto" and the "Alkestis" of Euripides. *Poet-Lore*, Oct., 5 pp.

## POLITICAL.

- County-Division in Southern California. E. P. Clarke. *Overland*, Oct., 4 pp. Historical.  
 Democracy, Past and Present. Theodore Cox. *Social Economist*, Oct., 4 pp.  
 House of Representatives (the Federal), Should the Number of, be Limited to Its Present Number? The Hon. Marriot Brosius, M.C. *Arena*, Oct., 9 pp.  
 National Perils (Our). Bishop J. W. Hott, D.D. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 13 pp. Calls attention especially to Immigration, the disregard and non-enforcement of laws; weakness and abuse of our political system; greed of wealth, and its use in politics; immorality and wickedness of the Nation.  
 Negro Question (The) in the South. The Hon. Thomas E. Watson, M.C. *Arena*, Oct., 11 pp. Mr. Watson argues that the People's Party will solve the question.  
 Prohibition Party (the), A Plea for. The Rev. E. E. Bartlett. *Arena*, Oct., 4½ pp.

## RELIGIOUS.

- Andover Attack (The Latest) on the American Board. Ex-Pres. Cyrus Hamlin. *Our Day*, Oct., 12 pp.  
 Atonement (The), Confession of Faith. Editorial. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 8 pp.  
 Church (The) and the World. P. Cameron, B.C.L. *Arena*, Oct., 8 pp.  
 Church (The Christian), Confession of Faith. Article VI. The Rev. H. T. Shupe. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 15 pp.  
 Confirmation, the Rite of in Connection with Baptism and the Holy Supper. Alberius F. Frost. *New-Jerusalem Mag.*, Oct., 10 pp.  
 Deaconesses (Presbyterian). The Rev. George W. Gilmore. *Mag. of Christian Lit.*, Oct., 5 pp.  
 Healing (Divine). The Rev. E. S. Chapman. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 13 pp.  
 Hebrew, Is It Necessary for Clergymen to Know? Prof. L. W. Batten. *Old & New Test. Student*, Sept.-Oct., 5 pp.  
 Higher Criticism, Facts and Fancies of. Joseph Cook. *Our Day*, Oct., 11 pp. Boston Monday Lecture.  
 Holy Ghost (The). Confession of Faith. Article IV. Bishop J. Weaver, D.D. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 10 pp.  
 Isaiah LV. in Its Spiritual Sense. T. B. Hayward. *New Jerusalem Mag.*, Oct., 9 pp.  
 Islam, Has It a Future? The Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D.D. *Arena*, Oct., 8 pp. This article is an answer to "The Future of Islam," by Ibn Ishak, in September *Arena*.  
 Job, The Book of, in Other Literatures. II. The Rev. G. S. Goodspeed, Ph.D. *Old & New Test. Student*, Sept.-Oct., 10 pp.  
 Maccabean Psalms, Are There? I. Harlan Creelman. *Old & New Test. Student*, Sept.-Oct., 10 pp.  
 Moral Power and How to Generate It. The Rev. L. Keister, S.T.B. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 10 pp. Considers especially the moral power of the Church.  
 Paul and the Parousia. *Old & New Test. Student*, Sept.-Oct., 15 pp. A Study of St. Paul's letters and portions of the Book of the Acts with special reference to the Second Coming of Christ.  
 Peter's Life and His First Epistle. *Old & New Test. Student*, Sept.-Oct., 8 pp.  
 Psalm (The Double). Theodore F. Wright. *New-Jerusalem Mag.*, Oct., 10 pp. The Fourteenth and Fifty-third Psalms.  
 Scripture (the Inspired), The Universality of. John Worcester. *New-Jerusalem Mag.*, Oct., 7 pp.  
 Scriptures (the), Inspiration of. Confession of Faith. Article V. The Rev. D. H. Mobley, D.D. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 14 pp.  
 World's Fair (the), Sabbath-Closing of. The Rev. W. F. Crafts. *Our Day*, Oct., 8 pp.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Astrology Fin De Siècle. Edgar Lee. *Arena*, Oct., 7 pp. The status of Astrology at the present time.  
 Chemistry (Practical) of Common Elements. F. D. Bullard, M.D. *South Cal. Practitioner*, Sept., 10 pp.  
 Cholera Abroad. T. P. Corbally. *Sanitarian*, Oct., 4 pp. The record of the cholera in Europe.  
 Disease, The Prevention of, in Massachusetts. The Shattuck Lectures for 1892. J. F. Alleyne Adams, M.D. *Sanitarian*, Oct., 25 pp.

- Diseases of the Lower Animals, The Relationship of, to Man. Prof. James Law. *Sanitarian*, Oct., 14 pp.  
 Empyema (Tubercular) with Resection. S. F. Johnson, M.D. *South Cal. Practitioner*, Sept., 4 pp.  
 Medicine, the Practice of, The Necessity and Best Means of Regulating. Perry H. Millard, M.D. *Bulletin Amer. Acad. Medicine*, Oct., 11 pp.  
 Medicine, the Practice of, in the United States, Report on Laws Regulating. *Bulletin Amer. Acad. Medicine*, Oct., 7½ pp.  
 Medicine, the Study of, Academic Training Preparatory to. The Value of. H. B. Allyn, M.D. *Bulletin Amer. Acad. Medicine*, Oct., 3 pp.  
 Piano (the), The Evolution of. Julius Hoffmann. *National Mag.*, Oct., 10 pp. With Portrait of William Steinway.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Atkinson (Edward) and His Economic Methods. *Social Economist*, Oct., 11 pp. Criticism of Mr. Atkinson.  
 Bicycle (the), Social and Economic Influences of. Sylvester Baxter. *Arena*, Oct., 6 pp.  
 Columbia, Daughters of. Mrs. Jenny Kleeberg Herz. *Memorah*, Oct., 8 pp. The women of America; their characteristics, etc.  
 Criminals (Fugitive), The Extradition and Rendition of, in the American Colonies. Part III. John D. Lindsay. *National Mag.*, Oct., 8 pp. With Portrait. Historical.  
 Employers, Rights of. H. F. Henry, Jr. *Social Economist*, Oct., 7 pp. The other side of the question.  
 Fashion, Fashion-Journals, and Dress-Reform. *National Popular Rev.*, Oct., 14 pp. Illus.  
 Industrial Development of the West. A. N. Towne. *National Mag.*, Oct., 5 pp. With Portraits.  
 National Evil (a), The Cause and Remedy of. Editorial. *Quar. Rev. United Breth. in Christ*, Oct., 2 pp. Refers to the Homestead strike.  
 Over-Exertion, The Evil of; or, Is not Laziness a Useful Vice. *National Popular Rev.*, Oct., 4 pp.  
 Personal Liberty, Is It Desirable? Joel Benton. *Social Economist*, Oct., 8 pp.  
 Social Evolution, The Hub of. *Social Economist*, Oct., 10 pp. Argues that social evolution depends upon and springs from economics.  
 Temperance Saloons. G. T. Ferris. *Social Economist*, Oct., 8 pp.  
 Women, The Next Step Forward for; or, Thoughts on the Movement for Rational Dress. B. O. Flower. *Arena*, Oct., 10 pp. Illus.  
 Women's Dress, Symposium on. Lady Harberton, How Is It We Get on no Faster? Octavia W. Bates, The Dress of College Women. Grace Greenwood, On Woman's Dress—Mostly Autobiographical. E. M. King, The Human Dress. *Arena*, Oct., 14 pp.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

- Alaskan Summer (An). Mabel H. Closson. *Overland*, Oct., 22 pp. Illus. Descriptive.  
 America, The Discovery of. M. Ellinger. *Memorah*, Oct., 9 pp. Historical.  
 America, The Discovery of; Its Influence upon the World's Progress, And Its Especial Significance for the Jews. The Rev. Dr. K. Kohler. *Memorah*, Oct., 9 pp.  
 Beards and No Beards. J. Cuthbert Hadden. *English Illus. Mag.*, Oct., 8 pp. Illus. A talk about beards, historical and descriptive.  
 Clipper Ships. Herbert Russell. *English Illus. Mag.*, Oct., 10 pp. Illus. Descriptive.  
 Dovecotes (the), A Summer Among. Alfred Watkins. *English Illus. Mag.*, Oct., 8½ pp. Illus. Descriptive of Dovecotes in England.  
 Fletcher (Benjamin) and the Rise of Piracy, 1692-1698. *National Mag.*, Oct., 26 pp. Illus.  
 Freemasonry and Swedenborg. Adolph Roeder. *New Jerusalem Mag.*, Oct., 5 pp.  
 Golf and Golfing. Horace Hutchinson. *English Illus. Mag.*, Oct., 9 pp. Illus. Descriptive.  
 Lawn-Tennis in California. J. F. J. Archibald. *Overland*, Oct., 17 pp. Illus. Descriptive.  
 Port of the Angels—Port Angeles, Washington. W. R. McGarry. *National Mag.*, Oct., 16 pp. Illus. Historical and descriptive.  
 Sioux Massacre of 1862. Samuel M. Davis. *National Mag.*, Oct., 5 pp.

## GERMAN.

- Antwerp, The Fish Market in. Taco H. de Beer. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Sept., 1 p.  
 Aths, The Sacred Mount. George Ebers. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Sept., 11 pp.  
 Birds and Bears, How They are Imposed Upon by Telegraph Poles. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Sept., 1 p. They attribute the humming to insects, (the bears to bees). Woodpeckers bore telegraph-poles.  
 Chicago, Columbian World Exhibition in. R. v. Stetten. *Die Gartenlaube*, Sept., 2 pp.  
 Dude Family (A) of the Sixteenth Century. Hans Bösch. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, Sept., 2 pp.  
 Egyptian Records of Palestine, Half a Century After The Exodus. A. H. Sayce. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Oct., 11 pp.  
 Erdmann (Johann Eduard). Constantine Rüssler. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, Sept., 14 pp.  
 Etna and Its Latest Eruption. Woldemar Kaden, *Die Gartenlaube*, Sept., 3 pp.  
 Fish-Farm (A German). Emil Pesch Rau. *Die Gartenlaube*, Sept. Describes the fish farm of Gemünden.  
 France and Italy. I. *Die Nation*, Sept., 2 pp. Historico-Philosophical.  
 Franco-Russian Alliance (The) and the Triple Alliance in the Light of History I. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Oct., 11 pp.  
 German Classic Writers, The Aesthetics of. A. Döring. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, Sept., 14 pp.  
 German Stage (the), Heroines of. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, Sept., 4 pp.  
 Germans (The) as Sailors. Vice-Admiral Batsch. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Oct., 14 pp.  
 Germany's Industrial Workshops, One of the Greatest of. Dr. Adolf Kohut. *Ueber Land und Meer*, Sept., 1 p. The Saxon Timber Industry Society of Rabenau.  
 Hawara, The Dead of. Dr. Heinrich Brugsch. *Gartenlaube*, Sept., 4 pp. Painted by Grecian artists for Egyptian tombs.  
 House-Garden (The). Illustrated. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Sept., 8 pp. Treatment of the garden, transplantation from pots, etc.  
 Indian Ink, Instructions for the Manufacture of. *Der Stein der Weisen*, 1 p.

King Henry IV. of England in the *Ordensland Prussia*. Hans Prutz. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, Sept., 20 pp. The records of the Prince's tour valuable as throwing light on the social condition of Germany in that age.

Lasker (Eduard), Memorials of. Correspondence During the Years 1870-71. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Oct., 16 pp.

Metz, The Soldiers' Graves at. *Die Gartenlaube*, Sept., 1 p.

Möllenwald and Its Violin-Makers. Richard Schott. *Vom Fels zum Meer*, Sept., 8 pp.

North-Baltic Canal (The). Engineer M. Buchwald. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Sept., 3 pp. Illus.

Polish Revolution (The) of 1863. I. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Oct., 15 pp.

Purifying and Filter-Basins. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Sept., 2 pp. Illus.

Railway (The Elevated). Alfred Birk. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Sept., 4 pp.

Religion and Art, The Relation of, Among the Greeks. Adolf Thimme. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, Sept., 12 pp.

Rigi (The). Friedrich Umlauf. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Vienna, Sept., 4 pp.

Romana (The Modern), Origin of. Eduard Schwan. *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, Sept., 15 pp.

Smoking. Dr. W. Ueber Land und Meer, Sept., 1 p. Speaks with qualified praise of the virtues of the pipe.

Talking Wax and Living Paper. Edison's Newest Invention. Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer. *Gartenlaube*, Leipzig, Sept., 3 pp.

Tournaments. L. von Heydebrand und der Lasa. *Der Stein der Weisen*, Sept., 5 pp.

United States, Sketches of the Northwest. (Dakota and Minnesota). Paul Lindau. *Nord und Süd*, Sept., 29 pp.

Vegetable Kingdom (The), An Excursion Through. Alfred Fischer. *Deutsche Revue*, Breslau, Oct., 8 pp.

Wartburg, The Rebuilder of. Recollections. A. von Freydrf. *Deutsche Revue*, Sept., 14 pp.

Weber (Wilhelm), A Life Sketch, III. By H. Weber. *Deutsche Revue*, Oct., 20 pp.

Woman as a Physician. Felix Buttersack. *Deutsche Revue*, Sept., 5 pp.

## Books of the Week.

### AMERICAN.

Almost Fourteen, A Book for Parents, and for Young People of Both Sexes Approaching Maturity. Mortimer A. Warren. Dodd, Mead, & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Electricity, Questions and Answers About. E. T. Bubier. D. Van Nostrand Co. 50c.

Farragut (Admiral). Capt. H. T. Mahan, U.S.N. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Golden Bottle (The). The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. D. D. Merritt Co., St. Paul and New York. Cloth, \$1.25.

Greek Testament (The Resultant). Containing the Readings of Stephens, Lachmann, Tregelles, Tischendorf, Lightfoot, Ellicott, Alford, Weiss, The Bala Edition, Westcott, Hort, and the Revision Committee. Richard T. Weymouth, Lit. D. With an Introduction by the Bishop of Worcester. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, \$3.

Hughes (The Most Rev. John), First Archbishop of New York. Henry A. Braun, D.D. Dodd, Mead, & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Japan, An American Missionary in. M. L. Gordon, M.D., D.D. With an Introductory Note by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

Literary Frauds of the 18th Century, Detailed in Our Book; or, The Literary Rambles of a Journalist. Washington Frothingham and the Late Charlemagne Tower. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. G. W. Dillingham. Cloth, \$1.50.

Man and the State, Studies in Applied Sociology. A Series of Seventeen Lectures and Discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2.

Massachusetts History, Three Episodes of. Charles Francis Adams. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. 2 vols. Cloth, \$4.

Mexico in Transition. Dr. W. B. Butler. Hunt & Eaton. Cloth, \$2.

Miracles of Our Lord. John Laidlaw, D.D., Prof. of Theology in New College, Edinburgh. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, \$1.75.

Morris (Robert), Superintendent of Finance under the Continental Congress Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale University. Dodd, Mead, & Co. Cloth, \$1.

Paraguay, The Land and the People, Natural Wealth and Commercial Capabilities. Dr. E. de Bourgade la Dardye. Edited by E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth. Illus. \$2.25.

Parker's People's Bible. Vol. XVII. Old Testament Discourses on the Text of the Minor Prophets. Hosea—Malachi. Joseph Parker, D.D., of the City Temple, London. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Philology (Classical), History of. Dr. Alfred Gudeman. Ginn & Co., Boston. Paper, 55c.

Shadow and Substance, or, The Testimony of the Tabernacle to Christ and Christian Truth. The Rev. W. H. Walker. E. Scott. Cloth, \$1.50.

Spanish Cities, With Glimpses of Gibraltar and Tangier. Charles A. Stoddard. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, Illus, \$1.50.

St. Augustine: A Story of the Huguenots in America. Vol. III. of the Columbian Historical Novels. John R. Musick. Funk & Wagnalls Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.50.

Steam, The Triumphs of. Henry Frith. New Edition Revised and Partly Rewritten. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$1.25.

Tennyson (Alfred Lord). The Homes and Haunts of. George G. Napier, M.A. John Ireland, Limited Edition. Buckram Cloth, \$18.

Thirty Years Among the South Sea Cannibals. The Story of John G. Palori, Told for Young Folks. A. C. Armstrong & Son. Cloth, Illus.

Voltaire, Life of. Francis Esplanasse. New Volume in the Library Edition of "Great Writers." Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.

Zachary Phips. An Historical Novel. Edwin Lassetter Bynner. Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., Boston. Cloth, \$1.25.

## Current Events.

Wednesday, October 5.

Democrats carry the Georgia election by from thirty to fifty thousand majority.....In an attempt to capture the Dalton gang at Coffeyville, Kan., three Dalton brothers and two members of their gang and five citizens are killed.....The Triennial General Convention of the Protestant-Episcopal Church begins at Baltimore.....The steamship *Panama*, from New York for Havana, goes ashore on Elbow Reef, off the Florida coast.....A preliminary challenge for the America's cup is received from Lord Dunraven.....A woman and child are burned to death in Brooklyn.

Cholera record: Hamburg, 30 new cases, 11 deaths; Paris, 25 cases, 10 deaths; St. Petersburg, 25 cases, 8 deaths; Buda-Pesth, 27 cases, 11 deaths; sanitary officers in the latter city are attacked by a mob.....The memorial stone of the Carnegie Library at Ayr is laid.....In the long-distance ride between Berlin and Vienna, twelve Austrian officers make the best records.

Thursday, October 6.

G. W. Delamater is found guilty of statutory embezzlement at Meadville, Pa.....The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church begins the revision of the Prayer Book.....The American Board meeting at Chicago receives the majority and minority reports of the Committee of Eleven.....William M. Runk, a well-known Philadelphia merchant, commits suicide.....In New York City, decorations for the Columbian Celebration are being pushed forward on a grand scale.

Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate of England, dies at his home, Aldworth House.....Heavy damage by storms is reported in France and Italy.....Three cases of cholera, one fatal, are reported in London; one death is reported in Cork; in Hamburg, 21 cases, 8 deaths; in Paris, 28 cases, 8 deaths.

Friday, October 7.

The Episcopal Convention at Baltimore sits as a Board of Missions.....The Rev. Dr. Storrs is re-elected President of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.....An alleged Democratic plot to capture the electoral vote of Pennsylvania is made public.....At the 250th anniversary celebration at Woburn, Mass., Secretary J. W. Foster speaks as the representative of the President.....Five women and a boy are seriously injured by the fall of a passenger elevator in Cleveland.....In New York City, the official programme of the Columbian Celebration is issued; an art loan exhibition is informally opened.....Governor McKinley addresses a great mass meeting at Newark.

It is announced that Lord Tennyson will be buried at Westminster Abbey on Wednesday.....The Congress of Americanists opens at the convent of La Rabido, Spain.....The army of the King of Dahomey is defeated by the French forces; 200 natives left dead on the battlefield.....It is reported that there were forty cases of cholera and seventeen deaths among the soldiers in the Berlin barracks on Wednesday.

Saturday, October 8.

An official in the Pension Bureau is dismissed for using, in writing a decision, language disrespectful to the preceding Administration.....The Episcopal General Convention continues the work of revising the Prayer Book.....The *Germania* newspaper of Milwaukee, which two years ago headed the fight against the Bennett Law in Wisconsin, declares for Spooner for Governor.....Near Flintville, Tenn., Colonel Cardwell, General Deputy Collector for Tennessee, and two Deputy Collectors are waylaid and shot while in search of illicit brandy.....In New York City, the Columbian celebration is begun by special services in the Hebrew synagogues and by the opening reception at the Art Loan Exhibition at the National Academy of Design.....An army sergeant at Bedlow's Island is shot by a jealous soldier.

There are reported fifty-three cases of cholera and nineteen deaths in Buda-Pesth for Thursday; the disease is said to have appeared in Marseilles.....President Carnot pardons sixty miners recently imprisoned for rioting at Lille.....A Ministerial crisis is said to be impending in Germany.

Sunday, October 9.

President Harrison requests Vice-President Morton to take his place at the Columbian Celebration in New York City.....The letter of State Printer Green, of Pennsylvania, to Chairman Wright of the Democratic State Committee is made public.....Registration in the towns of New York State on Saturday is reported much heavier than a year ago.....A Canadian Pacific steamer is sunk by collision in Puget Sound in a fog; five lives lost, and seventeen persons injured.....The father of the Dalton boys says they became outlaws through novel reading.....Race troubles are growing in Lamar and Red River Counties, Texas.....John Gilmore, a notorious and skillful burglar, is captured by the police in New York City.

Monday, October 10.

Chief Justice Paxson, of Pennsylvania, delivers his charge to the Grand Jury in the cases of the Homestead strikers arrested on charges of high treason.....Probate Judge Frazer and Court Clerk Pickett of Bullock County, Alabama, are arrested on charges of violating the law in connection with the recent State election.....The Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture issues his final report showing the wheat yield in that State for this year: winter wheat, 70,000,000 bushels and upwards; spring wheat, 4,000,000 and upwards.....Nominations for Congress are being generally made.....It is announced that there will be four electoral tickets in Georgia—Democratic, Republican, Peoples, and Prohibition.....Some interesting correspondence between the National Democratic Committee and Labor Commissioner Peck is made public.....Ex-Minister Frederick Douglass addresses the colored voters of Brooklyn.....The Episcopal General Convention continues the work of revising the Prayer Book.....The Department of Agriculture issues the crop report for October.....In New York City, the Columbian Celebration is continued by a monster parade of public-school children and college students; in the evening a magnificent display of fireworks on Brooklyn Bridge, and at Carnegie Music Hall a speech by Mr. Depew and the singing of the Columbian Cantata.....A preliminary report of the Superintendent of the Census on the City's manufactures shows gratifying growth and large increase in average wages.....Senator Sherman addresses a great mass-meeting at Cooper Union.....Dr. Amelia Wright is shot twice by a patient whom she was attending; her wounds are not believed to be dangerous.....Ex-President Cleveland and wife arrive.

The Queen Regent of Spain and the little King arrive at Huelva to take part in the Columbus celebration.....It is announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury will conduct the Tennyson funeral services in Westminster Abbey, and that the Prince of Wales will attend.....Only two cases of cholera and one death are reported in Hamburg for Sunday; the suspicious cases in Marseilles prove to be cholera nostras.

Tuesday, October 11.

Indictments are found at Pittsburgh against the Homestead Advisory Committee for treason, and against Mr. Frick and others for murder and conspiracy.....The constitutionality of the Michigan law regarding Presidential electors is argued in the Supreme Court.....Governor Peck, of Wisconsin, convenes the Legislature for the third time to reapportion the State.....Mrs. Harrison takes less nourishment and is gradually growing weaker.....The Republican State Committee nominates Judge Charles Andrews for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.....In New York City the Columbian Celebration is continued: Naval parade during the day; parade of Catholic Societies, and fireworks on the Bridge in the evening.....A serious collision occurs on the Sixth Avenue Elevated.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria meet in Vienna.....It is announced that a few cases of cholera have occurred in Antwerp.



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